

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 215 S. Commercial, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over E. J. Joseph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
J. M. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 66 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

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The Nicest Holiday Goods for Less Money

That's the way we're going to do greater Christmas business this year than ever before—we're prepared for it—to make it pay you to buy here—complete holiday store with hundreds and thousands of choice useful gift articles—and a prompt, sure mail order department to fill your orders in the most satisfactory way.

Get Our Catalogue

—sent by return of mail when you send your name and address—200 pages—pictures and prices of

Silver Novelties, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Umbrellas, Gloves, Dolls, Toys, Games, Novelties, Books, Cards,

And almost no end of nice appropriate gifts for every one—large assortments to select from.

Ladies' White Handkerchiefs—100 various patterns—scalloped, embroidered—hemstitched, embroidered,—lace edge—kinds you'd expect to be 15 to 25c each
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See what a nice Umbrella we sell for a dollar.

Now's the time to get ready for Christmas.

BOGGS & BUHL, ALLEGHENY, PA.

SORE THROAT

whether lasting or not,

DEPENDS ON

how soon you use

TONSILINE.

If you have Tonsiline at hand at the first approach of Sore Throat, a single dose checks the advance of the disease and very often no more is needed.

One dose of Tonsiline relieves the pain in the worst case of Sore Mouth and cures inside of 24 hours.

Tonsiline is the greatest throat remedy the world has ever seen.

Tonsiline saves dollars and lives.

25 and 50c, at all druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, O.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pale Ointment will cure blind bleeding, ulcerated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pale Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c. and \$1 per box. Williams Mfg. Co., prop's, Cleveland, O. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, O.

First-class merchant tailor work at 20 per cent. less than any other establishment in the city, at J. W. Foltz's, 22 East Main street.

GERMANY NOT HOSTILE

Decides to Send No Warship to Haiti.

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION TO US

The German Minister for Foreign Affairs Talks to U. S. Ambassador White, U. S. Cruiser Marblehead Ordered to Port au Prince—Excitement in Haiti.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The German government has abandoned its intention of sending the warship Gefion to Port au Prince, to enforce the demands for the payment of an indemnity to Herr Emil Lueders for alleged false imprisonment. The Gefion, instead, will be sent to reinforce the German fleet in the Chinese waters.

Karl von Kulos, the German minister for foreign affairs, gave the United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, a wholly satisfactory explanation of Germany's intention toward Haiti.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Reports that came to the state department from Haiti as to the effect that considerable excitement prevails there and that the situation is grave. For this reason it was determined to hasten the departure of the United States cruiser Marblehead and the naval officials were communicated with to this end. The impression appeared to prevail in Port au Prince that a German warship was rapidly approaching the place. Of course it is stated that the Marblehead goes solely for the purpose of protecting American interests that might be threatened by the outbreak of disorders in Haiti.

It developed that Haiti had sent a reply to Germany's demands, which is somewhat remarkable for its timidity in view of the difference in size between the powers. The Haitian note makes it clear that the republic is ready to discuss the merits of the controversy, but does not desire to have Germany pass judgment in the first place, demand an indemnity, and thereafter discuss the merits. Moreover, Haiti gives notice to Germany that the German charge d'affaires who made the recent demands, is persona non grata.

He went directly before the president of Haiti and in loud and angry tones and insulting manner, threatened dire consequences unless immediate reparation was made to Germany. This personal affront to Haiti's chief executive is regarded as touching the honor and self respect of the country, and is felt to call for an apology. Under such circumstances, the Haitian government has expressed a willingness to negotiate a settlement of the entire case at Berlin, thus removing it from the hands of the objectionable German official now in Haiti.

From the German standpoint, the Haitian case is a simple one of collecting indemnity for an offense against a German citizen.

Among leading diplomats familiar with the case, it is said that the Monroe doctrine cannot become involved, except through a determination by Germany to hold a part of Haitian territory. Germany has no such purpose, it is said.

It is believed Germany will maintain her right to settle this indemnity question with Haiti on her own way, and will insist that the United States herself recognized the principle in demanding of Turkey indemnity for outrages committed on American citizens.

HUNGARY KLONDIKERS.

The Cabinet Again Considered Relief, Appeal From the Pacific Coast—Men Sent to Get Explorers to Drive Reindeer to the Gold Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The cabinet has considered the subject of sending relief to the people in the Klondike. President McKinley received a telegram from Portland (Or.) chamber of commerce stating that there was danger of destruction and suffering on the Klondike and offering to supply the necessary food for relief if the government would undertake its transportation.

The information was not definite as to the actual conditions, but was on the line that, as been telegraphed from the northwest.

The cabinet considered every phase of the situation and discussed ways and means of affording relief.

A dispatch recently stated that 10,000 head of horses and cattle went to the Klondike from Dyce a short time ago, but Commissioner Smith at Dyce has wired the government that such is not the fact. He says 1,000 sheep started over the Yea trail and that it is believed they reached the mines. Sometime ago 300 sheep were sent down the Yukon, of which 200 may have reached the Klondike.

Other advices reported that a herd of reindeer with supplies had been started from a point on the Lower Yukon, about 600 miles from above St. Michaels the head reaching the place by cutting across land from a point opposite on the coast. These reindeer are carrying supplies up and a number of people anxious to get down from the Klondike country will be brought back by these means. This herd will be used through the winter, as far as possible. The relief supplies will have to be sent over the passes. Reindeer and dogs possibly may be used, and there is also a suggestion that the steam snow engine, which has been successfully used in the deep snow of the logging camps, may be utilized. Secretary Alger has confidence in it as a means of transportation.

William A. Kjellman, superintendent of the government reindeer herds in Alaska, has been here several days conferring with the authorities and left enroute to Lapland. He goes under instructions to engage a corps of Lapps for service with the reindeer in Alaska. It was decided that nothing definite could be done until congress met, when an appropriation will be asked for the purpose of transporting food supplies.

GOFF IS SUMMONED.

The West Virginia Judge Is Offered a Cabinet Place.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia has been summoned by the president. The conference that will take place upon his arrival at the White House will relate to the vacancy in the cabinet that will occur upon the elevation of Attorney General McKenna to the supreme bench next week. The president desires that Judge Goff shall take the vacancy in his official family and, it is understood, will tender the place if the West Virginian will accept.

It is understood, however, that Judge Goff does not entertain cabinet aspirations. He is well satisfied with his present position, and his friends say that he will only surrender it for a place in the United States senate as the successor of Charles Faulkner, whose term expires in 1899.

Senator Elkins was at the White House accompanied by National Committeeman N. B. Scott of West Virginia. After a conference with the president, it was again announced that Mr. Scott would succeed W. S. Foreman of Illinois as commissioner of internal revenue and that he would enter upon the discharge of the duties of that position on Jan. 1.

Among West Virginians, the opinion is heard that Mr. Scott has also his eye upon the seat of Senator Faulkner, and that his position as commissioner of internal revenue will add him materially in his ambition. As Governor Atkinson is an avowed candidate, there promises to be a lively contest between Messrs. Goff, Scott and Atkinson for the honor.

JUDGE DAY, DECLINED.

Has Been Offered the Attorney Generalship by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—When asked whether there was any truth in the often printed reports that he had been tendered the attorney generalship, Assistant Secretary Day of the state department said:

"The president some time ago was kind enough to tender to me the position of attorney general in the event of a vacancy in that office, which, after consideration, I have been reluctantly compelled to decline for reasons entirely personal."

There is every reason to believe that Judge Day will continue work in his present position in the state department.

PERU NEEDS A THRASHING.

McCord Threatened With Expulsion, if the United States Forces the Payment of the \$50,000 Indemnity to the Former Peruvianian for Mistreatment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 31.—The state department has been notified that the Peruvian authorities are threatening the interests of Victor McCord, the American engineer, formerly from Pennsylvania, who was arrested and confined in that country during a revolution, and in whose behalf our government has preferred a claim for indemnity. The notification was formally given to the department from the attorney who is prosecuting the claim.

McCord, in a letter to his attorney, states he has been approached by Peruvian officials for a compromise. He says he is willing to accept \$50,000 in gold paid in Washington, but says: "If the matter is not settled and the government is compelled to pay the \$50,000 I shall be obliged to leave the country, but that is no hardship, as I prefer to live in the United States anyway."

McCord says all kinds of threats looking to coercion had been resorted to calculated to make the ignorant people of the realm against him, such as threatening to expel him from the country, cutting the Peruvian railroad corporation to dislodge him from its service.

The attorney quotes the following cablegram sent broadcast throughout the United States:

"Lima, via Galveston, Nov. 21.—The newspaper press of the country have requested the government to oblige the Peruvian corporation to dislodge from its service Victor M. McCord, an American citizen, because Mr. McCord is pushing a claim for damages for false arrest and imprisonment against Peru."

He also quotes from a letter Mr. E. C. White of 36 Liberty street, New York, for years engaged in business pursuits in Peru, addressed to President McKinley, in which he says: "Just as sure as this McCord claim is not promptly paid, it will embolden others (Peruvians) under pretext of rebellion or revolution, to murder or maltreat Americans at will, knowing that if this just claim is not paid there is no protection for Americans in this country."

Cubans Threatened a Train.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—It is officially announced that the insurgents dynamited a freight train near Alquízar, province of Pinar del Rio, on Sunday. The engine was partly destroyed and the engineer was injured.

Gold Pieces Ordered Colored.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—An imperial ukase orders the coinage and issue of 5-ruble gold pieces, equal in value to one-third of the imperial, (which weighs 12,902 grains, .900 fine).

Two Penniless Persons Saved.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 1.—Frank A. Keith and Maxie Godfrey committed suicide by inhaling gas in this city. They were penniless.

Fought a Draw.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Choy-ski-Jeffries fight was declared a draw at the end of the twentieth round.

Four Lightest Juries Secured.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Four juries to try Adolph L. Loebert a second time have been sworn in.

UNDECIDED ON CUBA.

Most Congressmen Awaiting Official Information.

OUTLOOK FOR CURRENCY ACTION.

The Democrats and Free Silver Allies Will Fight Legislation—Some Republicans Also Opposed Owing to an Unfriendly Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Members of congress are unusually slow in putting in their appearance here for the regular session, which convenes next Monday. Up to this time there have been scarcely more than half a dozen arrivals each day. From now on, however, it is expected that the rush will begin and that a very full attendance will be in their places on the opening day. Few of the leaders of either house are here as yet. This is especially true of the house of representatives. Neither Speaker Reed nor Mr. Dingiey, the floor leader of the majority, will reach Washington until Saturday or Sunday.

With the exception of the pronounced and radical pro and anti-Cuban congressmen the members of both houses, as a rule, seem to be holding their tongues in abeyance until they ascertain from official sources exactly what the situation is as to Cuba. In the matter of the currency it seems already established that the Democrats and their free silver allies will oppose steadily anything the majority is likely to propose, and the fact that the opposition in the senate seems insurmountable inclines many of the Republican members of the house to the opinion that it would be wisdom not to attempt any legislation whatever.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa is one of these. He thinks the futility of passing a measure in the senate makes it inexpedient for the house to attempt to put through a measure and he doubts the propriety of the Republicans of the house attempting to make a Republican policy on a subject upon which the Republican platform does not speak to the point. He says if the president should, as reported, recommend any scheme for the re-employment of the greenbacks, it would be beyond the Republican platform and every Republican would be free to support or oppose it as his judgment indicated. There is some talk of a Republican caucus on this question, many of the members believing that if a currency measure is to be passed, differences could be most easily adjusted and concerted action secured in this way.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, who is chairman of the committee on banking and currency, some time ago sent a letter to every member of his committee, urging the importance of currency legislation and asking each member to be prepared, as soon after the opening of the session as possible, to work to the end that measures may be passed to the house for action.

Mr. Hepburn, who is chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, says he has received many letters during the recess, particularly from mercantile bodies, urging action on the anti-scalping and pooling bills and he expects both these questions to receive early attention.

ADVOCATES ECONOMY.

Joe Cannon Says He Will Try to Keep Down Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Representative Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, has arrived in Washington. Speaking to a reporter he said that his policy for the approaching session of congress as chairman of the house committee would be to hold the appropriations, so far as he could control them, down to existing conditions.

"I believe in a liberal, but not extravagant policy in making appropriations," he said, "and until our revenues increase, all oppose entering upon new enterprises requiring the expenditure of government funds." Mr. Cannon expressed the opinion that by the beginning of the next fiscal year the Dingley tariff bill would afford revenue sufficient to meet the legitimate demands of the government.

He also stated his belief to be that the coming session would be a comparatively brief one. "We should be away from here early, by the 1st of June," he said. "Indeed there is very little for us to do beyond passing the appropriation bills. It is needless for us to attempt to secure currency legislation because of the impossibility of getting anything through the senate. So long as the senate is anti-Republican, as at present, all efforts to get currency reform legislation will be so much waste of time and energy. What sense then is there in wasting long winded essays to be read in the senate and house and disturbing the business equilibrium unless some wholesome purpose can be subserved."

Mr. Cannon says the appropriations committee will report the legislative and pension appropriation bills in the house before the Christmas holidays.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

Secretary Gage Says He Will Report About \$20,000,000 to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Gage said that in the annual estimates he would send to congress he would name about \$20,000,000 and not above \$25,000,000 as the amount of the treasury deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. The secretary said that he expected the receipts from customs to increase steadily, and that in the spring months he anticipated quite large importations.

Woman Innocently Scared to Death.

New York, Dec. 1.—Horatio E. Jones, a missionary, who has arrived here on the Atlas liner Albatross, from Port Lamon, says that his wife was scared to death by the intrusion of a native, anxious to see the new baby, into her bedroom at San Carlos, Nicaragua. The native meant no harm.

JR. O. U. A. M. HOME CHANGE.

Superintendent Zimmerman Resigns and His Successor Is Chosen.

TIFFIN, Dec. 1.—Superintendent J. H. Zimmerman tendered his resignation to the board of trustees of the Jr. O. U. A. M. National Orphan home, to take effect today. His resignation was immediately accepted. Mr. Zimmerman was the first mechanic who conceived the idea of building a home for the widows and orphans and through him the idea was pushed and accomplished. He will give no reason for resigning.

Zimmerman's successor has been chosen by the board of trustees, but they refuse to give out an official announcement. It is thought that a Pittsburgh man has been chosen.

Sewer Pipe Men Meet.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 1.—Between 30 and 40 of the leading sewer pipe manufacturers of the country have been in session here, doubtless for the purpose of perfecting the combination organized a few days ago at East River, N. Y. None of the manufacturers would talk about the meeting, however, or say for what purpose it was held.

Natural Gas Explosion.

YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 1.—An explosion of natural gas blew to pieces a dwelling house here, in which Mrs. James Cunningham and her two little children were sitting together. It is supposed the house was nearly filled with gas when it ignited at the kitchen stove. Mrs. Cunningham and the children were terribly burned, but will recover.

Accused of Burglary.

WARREN, Dec. 1.—The special grand jury convened and returned indictments against William Vernon of Carnegie Pa.; Robert Watt of Ravenna and James Cummins of Miles on burglary charges. Watts and Vernon, it is alleged, robbed some Pittsburg and Western cars at DeForest.

Receivers Are Appointed.

SANDUSKY, Dec. 1.—President John Gardner of Norwalk and Vice President J. O. Moss have been appointed receivers by Judge Wildman for the Sandusky, Mansfield and Norwalk railway, a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Fell Under a Train.

WOOSTER, Dec. 1.—The body of Karl Krieger, aged 25 years, son of George Krieger, a retired manufacturer, frightfully mangled, was found on the Wayne tracks at the depot. It is thought that he fell from the train while asleep.

NEGRO HUNG AT PITTSBURG

Consolation of Religion Caused Him to Die Without Fear

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—George Douglass, the colored murderer, has been hanged in the Allegheny county jail yard for killing Alfred Gray, also colored, at Snowdon, on May 22, 1897. Douglass met his awful fate with remarkable nerve. He was self-possessed until the last second, through conversion to Christianity.

Douglass was hanged for accidentally killing Gray. His intention was to kill James Smith, another colored man, who angered him by making a remark about playing cards.

Miles Inspects Fortifications.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Major General Miles has inspected the fortifications at Fort Delaware, Delaware City, Del., and Fort Mifflin, Pa., and will make known the result of his observations in his official report. Upwards of \$1,000,000 have been spent in these Delaware harbor defenses, and General Miles and congress will be asked to appropriate another \$1,000,000 to complete the work.

Breakfast at Enroute to Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—General Rueloff Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, O., president of the National Prison association, arrived here in a special car accompanied by a large number of delegates enroute to the annual congress of the association, which will convene in Austin next Thursday. The delegates stopped over in St. Louis to visit the jail and other city institutions.

New Negro College Building.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 1.—The new agricultural building at Tuskegee has been formally opened in connection with Booker T. Washington's Normal and Industrial Institute. An audience, composed of white and colored citizens and students, greeted Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, Governor Joseph E. Johnston, Jr., J. L. M. Curry, ex-Governor of Northern and others. Secretary Wilcox spoke. President McKinley sent regrets.

Burned to Death by Tramps.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Caroline Norris and her grandson, Samuel, have been burned to death in their home, a log cabin, near Piney Plains, in the southern part of Allegany county. It is thought that the house was entered by tramps, who, knowing that she had money in the house, always, tortured her to get it. It is believed that three tramps now in jail at Martinsburg, arrested for robbery, perpetrated the crime.

The Great English Storm.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Stories of wrecks, fatalities and damage done by the storm continue to be received. All the bays and ports are full of shipping more or less seriously damaged. Such sights have not been seen for many years. Several of the inland towns of Kent are still flooded and a long time must elapse before repairs can be made.

A Father's Horrible Reveng.

EVERGREEN, Ala., Dec. 1.—William Ellis, a prominent farmer living near here, has taken a negro named Cook King to a swamp, tied him to a tree and shot him to death. Inimacy with Ellis' daughter is the alleged cause.

Christmas Observed at Khartoum.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1.—Advices received here from Assala say that reports are current there that the Khalifa recently married several Christians at Khartoum.

THORN HAS CONFESSED

Says He, and Not Mrs. Nack, Killed Guldensuppe.

TOLD A LIE TO SAVE HIMSELF.

Admitted the Crime After He Had Been Convicted by the Jury—Says Every Word of Mrs. Nack's Testimony Was Substantially Correct.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Martin Thorn has confessed that he killed William Guldensuppe.

When he had been led back to his cell after the conviction in court he admitted that the verdict was just, and that he and not Mrs. Nack killed Guldensuppe. This acknowledgment of guilt took place while Thorn's cell in the jail was being prepared for him. During the trial Thorn has been under charge of Police Captain Methven of Flushing. Captain Methven had him under his watchful eye when the jail officials searched the cell Thorn is to occupy for a day or two. While this was being done Thorn talked with the police captain. He said:

"I am glad it is over and the verdict given. I am convicted and I am contented. It was I who killed Guldensuppe and I cut up his body. Every word that Mrs. Nack said upon the stand was substantially correct. When I was on the stand I lied, when telling the story as I did, but I lied to clear myself. It is no use carrying it any further. I am guilty and am convicted. It is what I expected and what I suppose all people think I deserve, and perhaps I do."

Martin Thorn has been convicted of murder in the first degree in killing William Guldensuppe, his predecessor in the anet on of Mrs. Augustus A. Aok, at Woodside, L. I., on June 15. At the request of Thorn's counsel the passage of the death sentence was deferred until next Friday morning. Thorn heard the juryman polled on their verdict, but his face never changed color during the trying ordeal. With lips firmly pressed and jaws hard set, he faced the judge, jury and courtroom full of spectators with well feigned stoicism.

About three weeks ago Thorn's first trial on the charge of murder was begun, but owing to the illness of a juror it had to be abandoned after three days. A second trial opened a week ago last Monday, and counting on three days on which the court did not sit, the trial consumed only six days.

Mrs. Nack's testimony during the trial made it compulsory for Thorn's lawyers to change their line of defense in the second trial, and they made a direct charge against Mrs. Nack and insisted that her alleged confession was a lie and that she herself was the instigator and perpetrator of the murder. Thorn being ignorant of the killing until after Guldensuppe had been shot by Mrs. Nack. The woman was not produced during the second trial, but Thorn went on the stand and substantiated all the assertions made by his lawyers as to the midwife's guilt.

The jury remained in deliberation just three hours. It is said one man favored acquittal, but finally changed. Thorn's lawyers moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the weight of evidence, but the motion was overruled.

Just what will become of Mrs. Nack has not been made known by the attorneys, but it is generally thought that the people will accept a plea from her which will not call for capital punishment.

Thorn later confessed that he, and not Mrs. Nack, killed Guldensuppe.

Thorn's Confession Denied.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Herald today, prints Martin Thorn's denial of the report that he had confessed.

DEADLY WOOD ALCOHOL

Seven Killed and Seventeen Not Expected to Live From Drinking It.

MAPLESVILLE, Ala., Dec. 1.—Seven men are dead and 17 more are not expected to live from the result of drinking a mixture of wood alcohol and cheap whisky.

The drink was bought in Selma, Ala., by Bill Anderson and

Types of Degeneracy

Dr. Talbot Studies Prisons and Prisoners of Europe.

Russia Not So Bad As Painted.

That Country Treats Her Convicts as Well as Her Soldiers and Is More Humane to Juvenile Offenders Than We Are.

With a group of portraits representing criminal degenerates of France, Greece and Russia, Dr. Eugene S. Talbot of Chicago has returned from the international medical congress at Moscow, and from an independent study of the prisons and



A MONGOLOID TYPE OF DEGENERATE. prisoners of these three countries. His attendance at the medical congress was rather incidental, as his prime object was to pursue his study of degeneracy in a wider field. Dr. Talbot said to a Chicago Record man:

"Scientifically my trip was all that could be expected of it. I had the prisons of these countries open to me in the most unreserved manner, and the thing which most surprised me was the treatment accorded convicts in Russian prisons.

"Mr. Kennan was not fair in his treatment of this subject. Things which might seem to us to be barbarous would not be so regarded in a less civilized nation. As a fair proposition, I say that the treatment of the convicts of a nation should be compared to that nation's treatment of its army. In Russia its convicts have the same food, the same bedding, and even in confinement have the same barracks room privileges that the Russian soldiers have. Here we put a man in a cell; there he has the freedom of a large room and the companionship of his fellow-convicts, conditions which are better for both his physical and his moral natures.

"Again, in transportation to Siberia the Russian criminal has an advantage. If he is a man of family, he may have his family go with him, if the members so elect. As to chains, we find the ball and chain on the legs of even petty offenders in several of our own states.

"As to Russia's treatment of juvenile offenders, she sets an example that should shame us. Here we thrust one of these beginners in crime into a cell with hardened criminals, even before he has been tried for his alleged offense; in Moscow the first offender does not see prison until he has been found guilty in a magistrate's court.

"Inside a wall 16 feet in height are two great buildings. One is simply a place of detention, which does not smack of a prison, and only after a preliminary trial is the offender removed to the prison itself. Even the prison does not appear to be such. To the visitor it has the appearance of a great workshop of the various trades, with no bars and no places of solitary confinement. The outside wall is the only safeguard against escape.

"Most of the offenders in this prison reformatory are boys, and their principal crime is theft. They are a hard looking lot of boys, and very little is accomplished toward their reformation. They are degenerates in large measure, and as compared with degenerates here they show less deformity in the jaws."

"Is the Russian type of degenerate farther removed from the Russian normal type than is the English degenerate from the English type?" was asked.

"There is no degenerate type," replied the doctor. "Whatever deviation from the normal may occur in the Russian occurs in like manner in any other race. The signs of degeneracy are found in arrested development of portions of the body or in excess of animal tissue. In the Russian there are fewer deviations in the jaws. Most of the jaws are normal, and the stigmata of degeneracy are found in the ear, nose and other facial, cranial and bodily deformities.

"Here is a specimen nearest approaching a degenerate type," said the doctor, displaying a photograph. "It is known as the Mongoloid, because of the Chinese features. It is a racial type which is found among all nations, no matter what the typical facial outlines of the race may be. This picture is that of a Russian, but as easily it might be French, Grecian or English."

"Here is a photograph of a pretty good looking criminal," the doctor continued. "I took it not so much because of the face, but because it shows the dress of these boys. All are dressed alike. The soles of the heavy boots are of sheepskin, with the wool side down, making a soft, warm cushion for the feet. There are no marks indicating that the dress is that of a felon, as the intent is not to humiliate the wearer and the necessity of stripes is not warranted by the very slim chances for escape from the school."

As compared with the Russian treatment of criminals Dr. Talbot has brought some photographs illustrating the methods of treating brigands in Greece and Turkey. The ghastly heads adorning the walls of the Smyrna prisons show to the student of degeneracy all the "marks of the beast." These awful examples of the results of crime are displayed to the curious populace irrespective of age or condition of the spectators.

Dr. Talbot is one of the pathfinders in the study of degeneracy. His observations with regard to deformities of the jaws have become standard guides in this country and in Europe. His pursuit of the subject is prompted by a hope that the time is coming when the stigma of degeneracy will be recognized, and when, instead of executing these irresponsible creatures after wanton crime has been committed, the state will take them in charge and seek to correct evil tendencies or to confine the creatures beyond the possibility of their menace to society as

Returns From An Apiary.

A Moderate Estimate For a Fairly Good Locality.

Apiculture, like all other branches of agriculture, depends largely upon the natural resources of the location, and the favorableness or unfavorableness of any particular season, no matter how skillful the management, may make great differences in the year's return. The knowledge, skill, industry and promptness of the one who undertakes the care of the apiary have likewise much to do with the return. Furthermore, profits are of course largely affected by the nature and proximity of the markets. Frank Benton, assistant entomologist of the agriculture department at Washington, writing in this connection, says:

A moderate estimate for a fairly good locality would be 30 to 35 pounds of extracted honey or 20 pounds of comb honey per colony. This presupposes good wintering and an average season. When two or more of the important honey yielding plants are present in abundance and are fairly supplemented by minor miscellaneous honey plants, the locality may be considered excellent, and an expectation of realizing more than the yield mentioned above may be entertained. With extracted honey of good quality at its present wholesale price of 6 to 7 cents per pound and comb honey at 12 to 13 cents, each hive should under favorable circumstances give a gross annual return of \$2.50 to \$3. From this about one-third is to be deducted to cover expenses other than the item of labor. These will include the purchase of comb foundation and sections, repairs, eventual replacing of hives and implements and the interest on the capital invested.

By locating in some section particularly favorable to apiculture—that is, near large timber forests, with clover fields within range, supplemented by buckwheat, or in a section where alfalfa is raised for seed, where mesquite, California sages and wild buckwheat abound, where mangrove, palmettos and tili, or where sourwood, tulip trees and asters are plentiful—the net profits here indicated may frequently be doubled or tripled.

But these favored locations are also subject to reverses, the result of droughts, great wet, freezes which kill back the bee pasturage, etc., and, though some years the profits are so much larger than those named above as to lend a very rosy hue to the outlook for the accumulation of wealth on the part of any one who can possess himself of a hundred or two colonies of bees, the beginner will do well to proceed cautiously, bearing in mind that much experience is necessary to enable him to turn to the best account seasons below the average, while during poor seasons it will take considerable understanding of the subject, energetic action and some sacrifice to tide over without disaster. On the whole, there should be expected from the raising of bees for any purpose whatever only fair pay for one's time, good interest on the money invested and a sufficient margin to cover contingencies. With no greater expectations than this from it, and where intelligence directs the work, apiculture will be found, in the long run, to rank among the best and safest of rural industries.

Stacking Corn Fodder.

In some sections of the country corn fodder is tied in bundles and stacked like grain. The bundles are bound with straw bands in convenient size for handling. To begin the stack or rick, lay down three bundles side by side, then two on top of these and one on top of the two. Duplicate this pile until the rick is as long as desired. Now set bundles on each side of this foundation and also at the ends until the bottom is the desired width. On this build the rick as you would wheat or rye, only keep the center higher by letting the tops of the middle row of bundles lap a little. In feeding from such a rick take the fodder from the end, beginning at the top and going to the bottom. The Farm Journal, which gives these directions, says, "This will not expose the heart of the stack to the weather."

Cost of Growing Wheat.

Secretary Coblurn of the Kansas agricultural department furnishes some interesting statistics showing the cost of growing wheat per acre in the state of Kansas. The figures were obtained from Kansas wheat growers. The cost is placed at \$4.18 per acre, the items including taxes and 8 per cent interest on the land, valued at \$15 per acre. Adding to this 6 cents per bushel in each instance for thrashing, a yield of 15 bushels per acre costs 34 cents per bushel, of 18 bushels, 29 cents; of 20 bushels, 27 cents, and of 25 bushels, 22 3/4 cents. Mr. Coblurn, however, suggests that it would be a mistake for everybody to "rush into wheat" expecting to acquire a fortune.

News and Notes.

Electricity is being extensively used on the large German farms.

Manure made from animals fed on ensilage is free from weed seeds.

From the western states and from Canada come reports of great scarcity of beef cattle.

The official report of the condition of corn makes the October average 77, while the average for the past ten years is 82.

The importance of the rye crop is increased by the reduced European supply.

Feeding buffaloes on ensilage is done at the great Corbin game preserve in New Hampshire.

The government report estimates this year's potato crop at 155,396 bushels.

Government statistics give as the average cost of raising an acre of wheat in this country \$11.71 and varies from \$20 in the eastern states to \$11 in the south and west.

It has been estimated that the United States wool crop of 1897 is 259,158,000 pounds against 272,475,000 pounds in 1896 and 294,297,000 pounds in 1895.

Farm Field and Garden

Feeding New Corn.

Being Difficult to Digest, Much Is Wasted, Grinding the Corn.

Much of the corn crop this year will be soft. It will be what farmers call new corn until freezing dries out its surplus moisture. Yet the hogs have to be fattened for slaughtering in December or January, and there will have to be a good deal of it fed out without drying to cows and other stock. American Cultivator has the following to say on the subject of feeding new corn:

Probably the cow can get more good out of soft corn than any other farm animal. She will bring it up and remasticate it, insuring partial digestion if she has not had an overfeeding of corn, for it must be remembered that all corn is hard to digest, and when it is full of moisture it is more so than ever.

Grind the corn even if into coarse bits, and it is made much more easy to digest. When fattening hogs are fed fine corn meal, some of it will go through them undigested, but when new corn is fed to stock the part that fails to digest is much greater. It is very hard to grind new corn. The moisture in it makes the grain stick to the grinding apparatus. But if some well dried oats, corn or barley are mixed with the corn not yet dried out it will grind much better. When it is desired to grind corn on the cob, the trouble is that the cob breaks into large pieces, instead of being ground as it should. If a whole grain of any kind is mixed with the ears so as to fill the vacant spaces the cob will grind perfectly. For feeding cows and other horned cattle there is an advantage in grinding corn in the ear. The ground cob makes the nutriment less concentrated and it digests better.

As new soft corn is usually fed to hogs, a great part of its nutrition is wasted. It is so much harder to digest than the same corn after it has dried, that it is much better to feed sound corn if it can be had and reserve the soft corn until it dries out by freezing. There is great shrinkage during this drying out process, but there is more fattening quality in the smaller quantity than there is in the larger.

Corn is almost universally fed while it is full of the juices of the stalk and cob. If the feeding of the crop were spread out during the whole winter, instead of being confined to fall and one of the winter months, the gain from feeding it would be far greater than it is. Much of the larger part of this season's corn crop will be fed to hogs, cattle and sheep between now and next January or February at furthest. It is due to hurry up the fattening, but owing to the indigestibility of new corn much of it is wasted. The pork and beef thus made are neither so palatable nor so healthy as the same would be if hogs and cattle were fed from their earliest period sufficient to keep them in thrifty and growing condition. It is the common practice of wasting new corn during the fall and winter months that makes this impossible. A small amount of grain given while animals are at grass in summer will produce far more flesh and of a better quality than a much larger quantity fed as wastefully as new corn usually is.

Successful Wintering of Bees.

Whatever method be followed in wintering bees certain conditions regarding the colony itself are plainly essential. First, it should have a good queen; second, a fair stock of healthy bees, neither too old nor too young; third, a plentiful supply of good food. The third essential, good food, says Frank Benton, assistant entomologist, department of agriculture, is secured if the hive is liberally supplied with well ripened honey from any source whatever, or with fairly thick syrup, made from white cane sugar, which was fed early enough to enable the bees to seal it over before they ceased flying. Fifteen to 20 pounds for outdoor wintering in the south, up to 30 or 40 pounds in the north, when wintered outside with but slight protection, or if wintered indoors 15 to 20 pounds may be considered a fair supply of winter food.

A smaller amount should not be trusted except in case much greater protection be furnished against the effects of severe weather than is usually given. A greater amount of stores will do no harm if properly arranged over and about the center of the cluster, or in case the combs are narrow wholly above the cluster. In many instances it will be a benefit by equalizing in a measure the temperature in the hive as well as by giving to the bees greater confidence in extending the brood nest in early spring.

A Potato Crop That Paid.

Cornell university at Ithaca, N. Y., is a noted agricultural college and experiment station. Usually most of the experiments are made without caring much for profit. But this year the managers determined to grow potatoes on a scale sufficiently large to determine whether this crop can be grown cheaply enough under scientific treatment to make the crop profitable. The season, as all know, was very unfavorable for potatoes, wet through the summer and dry as the potatoes should be maturing. Yet, as reported by American Cultivator, on the field fertilized with 20 loads of stable manure per acre the yield per acre was 350 bushels and on land unfertilized was 300 bushels. As the general average of the potato crop in New York is only 65 bushels per acre, the farmers at Cornell have reason to congratulate themselves on their success. The station potatoes were also free from rot, due doubtless to the liberal use of bordeaux mixture and other fungicides. At present prices of potatoes the crop grown this year is undoubtedly a paying one.

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm, featuring a picture of a person and text describing its uses for various ailments like colds, flu, and headaches.

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm, featuring a picture of a person and text describing its uses for various ailments like colds, flu, and headaches.

Advertisement for Jos. Horne & Co. Two Silk Specials, featuring text describing their silk products and prices.

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Advertisement for Jos. Horne & Co. featuring text describing their various products and services.

Advertisement for Presidential Cook Book, featuring a picture of the book cover and text describing its contents.

Advertisement for Every Day Facts, featuring a picture of the book cover and text describing its contents.

Advertisement for Jos. Horne & Co. featuring text describing their various products and services.

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AMAZING VITALITY.

BULLETS AND SHELLS COULDN'T KILL JOHN PETERS.

Discharged From the Service as a Hopeless Cripple, He Recovered and Re-enlisted—Saved by a Noble Foe on the Field at Chancellorsville.

"Among the numerous instances of remarkable endurance and wonderful vitality of wounded soldiers that I had knowledge of during the late war," said a former hospital attendant, "I recall none so remarkable as that of John Peters. At the battle of Ball's Bluff he was a member of the Forty-second New York regiment. He was badly wounded in the hip, and he fell on the field. While he lay there another ball fractured his right knee joint. Utterly helpless, he was trampled beneath the feet of the contending soldiers until the close of the engagement and was then taken prisoner at Richmond. He remained there four months, when he was exchanged and sent with other wounded to the Philadelphia hospital. I was an attendant there. Peters' wounds had been so carefully attended to that he was worse off, if anything, than when he was first wounded. We did the best we could for him, but he was in such shape when able to leave the hospital that he was discharged from the service as permanently disabled.

"Six months afterward I was transferred to a hospital at Washington and was there when the battle of Chancellorsville was fought. Two weeks after that engagement a number of soldiers who had been wounded there were transferred from the hospital at Aquia Creek to the Washington hospital. Among the most desperately and apparently hopelessly wounded of these I was amazed to discover John Peters, the soldier who had left the Philadelphia hospital to pass off as a life-long cripple. When he was at last able to tell his story, I was still more amazed. After being discharged from the service as permanently disabled he had placed himself in charge of a noted surgeon of that day and after some months was made almost as sound as he ever was. At any rate he was able to re-enlist, which he did in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania and became orderly sergeant of his company. At Chancellorsville he was shot in the right thigh, the bullet causing a compound fracture, and almost at the same moment a minie ball struck him in the left hip and lodged there against the bone. He fell and attempted to rise. As he raised his head he was hit by a flying piece of shell, which fractured his skull and knocked him senseless.

"When Peters regained consciousness, his regiment had taken another position, and he lay there between two raking fires, bullets, cannon balls and shells whizzing over him for hours, until at last he managed to drag himself a few yards away to the bank of a stream where there were bushes. Grasping a bush, he pulled himself over the bank and let himself down into the water, waist deep, which relieved his pain. Our troops retreated soon after that, and the Confederate army swept by where Peters hung. After it had passed Peters endeavored to draw himself out of the stream to the bank, in hope that he might be picked up, but he found that the bush to which he clung, while sufficient to support him as he crouched in the water, was not stiff enough to bear his weight in efforts to pull himself up on the bank. There was a bush just below him evidently strong enough to enable him to accomplish his purpose, but it was out of his reach, and if he released his hold on the bush that was supporting him to make the attempt to reach the stronger one he knew he would drop helpless in the stream and drown.

"While he was thus facing death he saw a movement on the bank, and the next moment an emaciated face with a deathlike pallor on it appeared over the edge. It was the unmistakable face of a badly wounded Confederate soldier who was dragging himself to the water. The sunken eyes fell on Peters and the owner of them must have comprehended instantly Peters' peril, for he dragged his body forward and, placing both hands on the bush that Peters longed for, bent it down toward his helpless foe and gasped:

"'Huyh, Yank, grab it!'" "The bush dipped so close to Peters that he summoned all the little strength he had left, let go the bush he was holding and grabbed at the other one. He caught it. It withstood his weight, and after a long and painful struggle he pulled himself by it to the top of the bank. As soon as he could recover breath enough he turned to the wounded Confederate, who lay quiet on the bank, to thank him for his kindness. The man was dead. His dying breath was spent in saving the life of a foe.

"Two days Peters dragged himself about that bloody field of battle before succor reached him. He had been reported dead in the list. He was sent to the Aquia creek hospital, but 11 days passed before his wounds were dressed. His case being decided to be hopeless, he was sent to the hospital at Washington. He was there a month, during which it was expected hourly that he would die, so desperate was his case. But he did not die, and I heard subsequently, having quit the hospital service, that he had been discharged from the hospital so much restored in health that he was preparing for a third enlistment. Whether he did enter the service again I never knew."—New York Sun.

That Explains It.

"Quaintly talks like a man who has traveled all over every country on earth."

"Never was out of Boston in his life, but he has the finest private collection of guidebooks in existence."—Boston Traveler.

A VIRTUE OF OLIVE OIL.

Man-of-war's Men Say That It Will Prevent Intoxication.

The glasses were going round when the man who had been in the navy spoke: "Wait a minute, boys. We've had several. Let me give you a tip that I learned when I was on the China station. You are pretty good drinkers, you Kentucky boys, and you can hold your own with anybody, east, west or north, who tries to put you under the table. But unless you carry out my plan don't you ever stack yourself up against an Englishman, and especially an army or a naval officer. You could knock him out on whisky, but he doesn't drink it, except in the shape of smoky Scotch and Irish abominations. But champagne, burgundy, claret, ale, sherry, madeira, port, pulque in Mexico, saki in China, palm liquor in Africa, bamboo and shandygaff in India, steer clear of them—that is, unless you have the good luck to meet a certain little, yellow-faced, wizened creole from Louisiana whose recipe is passed around the mess table of United States men-of-war to this day.

"It started in the old days when the British officers always had the pleasure of outstaying their American guests or hosts whenever two ships met on foreign stations. Then that little yellow devil came along with his trick, and the Englishman has never since come out better than second in any drinking bout. The secret? Olive oil. One wine-glassful before the fun begins, and, if possible, another later on, and you can keep your wit and legs throughout the dampest evening. I suppose one of two things happens. Either the oil coats the stomach and keeps the alcohol from being absorbed by the system, or else it floats on top and keeps the fumes from rising to the brain. But you'll have to ask the medicine men about that. All I know is its practical result, and that has enabled us Yankee Doodles to go home cheerful and clear headed many an evening when our foreign cousins were speechless."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

AMERICAN TOOLS ABROAD.

Purchasers Found For Them Nowadays Throughout the World.

American tools are sold all over the world. The New York representative of an American tool manufacturing establishment when asked where American tools were sent ran over the export orders received that day. They included orders from Hungary, Austria, Germany, France, England, South Africa and South America. There were altogether about 20 orders, and from some of the countries named there were two or three orders. The export orders of the previous day included orders from Russia, Australia and New Zealand, and these were not unusual orders, but such as are constantly received. In the shipping room at that moment stood cases marked for Java, for Ecuador and for Australia.

Many of these orders are small. In some cases there were orders for a single tool, or for two or three; for some orders of half a dozen or two or three dozen to supply orders or to keep lines filled. These small orders are mostly from European countries, with which communication is nowadays quick and convenient. European merchants order these things just about as merchants in other cities in this country would. It costs no more to send to London than it does to Chicago, and it is as easy to send to Berlin as it is to Paterson.

The characteristics that commend these American tools to their foreign purchasers are the same that mark American machines and implements generally—lightness, fine finish and perfect adaptability to their several uses. The exports of American tools to all parts of the world are steadily increasing.—New York Sun.

Bad Story Telling.

If Oscar Wilde's assumption were to be taken seriously, that all fiction is lying, it might account for much that afflicts readers, since the lack of morale affects the intellect, and what is done without conscience is apt to be done badly. Of course all fiction is not lying, as all killing is not murder, but it is a sad fact that many writers of novels and short stories seem to have left their consciences and much of their brains behind when they go forth to work—as if these belongings might safely remain in seclusion, with the dress coat and the white tie, to be brought out only for special occasions. Artemus Ward once remarked that he had a giant mind, but did not have it with him, and that (or the latter half of it) is apt to be the case with any of us when we are careless. True, even good Homer sometimes nodded, but this affords no example for us who are not Homers. To come to our tasks otherwise than with all our wits about us and invite public attention to the chance "oozings of our brains" is as if one should issue from his apartments unshorn and half clad or enter upon the busy haunts of men without money in his pocket.—Frederic M. Bird in Lippincott's.

Leather and Kerosene.

There is one use of kerosene which is seldom mentioned. It often happens that when a heavy shoe or boot has been wet it hardens and draws so that it hurts the foot. If the shoe is put on and the leather thoroughly wet with kerosene, the stiffness will disappear and the leather become pliable, adapting itself to the foot. If oiled while wet, the leather retains its softness a longer time. The kerosene does not injure the leather at all.

At the beginning of this century a most peculiar cholera remedy was in use in Persia. It consisted in wadding up a leaf from the Koran and forcing it down the patient's throat.

The medical department of the queen's household costs £2,700 yearly and comprises 24 persons.

GAMES WITH CARDS.

SOURCES OF UNTOLD MERRIMENT AND SORROW, SMILES AND TEARS.

Gambling in the Olden Times—Women Were as Deeply Infatuated as Men—Everything Made Subservient to Play For Stakes—House of the Old Games.

Possibly no other invention has ever given rise to so much merriment and sorrow, has called forth so many smiles, frowns and tears and has been the agent in so many tragedies as a pack of cards. The actual source of this invention still remains a mystery, the generally accepted story of origin being that in 1393 cards were introduced at the French court as a diversion for King Charles VI during his temporary attacks of insanity. From that date they spread rapidly through every country in Europe and received such a warm welcome from all classes that laws had to be made for the better regulations of dice throwing and card playing.

During the commonwealth card playing shared the banishment of every other amusement, but with the restored monarchy a reaction set in, and heavy play became the fashion. Bassett and ombre were the games in favor at court, and in the graphic picture given by Evelyn of the last Sunday spent by King Charles II at Whitehall he speaks of "at least £2,000 in gold" on the bassett table round which "about 20 of the great courtiers" were sitting. Ombre was also a court game. Waller has a poem "on a card torn at ombre by the queen." Pope also, in "The Rape of the Lock," gives such a faithful description of Belinda's game that the Hon. Daines Barrington, writing in The Universal Magazine for December, 1788, says, "When ombre is forgotten (and it is almost so already), it may be revived with posterity from that most admirable poem." In its turn ombre was deposed for quadrille, and for a time no one who aspired to be counted among the beau monde condescended to play any other game. Mr. Urban, in The Gentleman's Magazine for 1786, gives "Cautions Against Quadrille" and warns "the young and unwary of both sexes" against a most growing vice which if not timely prevented will end in their ruin. "I mean," he says, "the great increase of play in private houses, and more particularly that artful and cheating game of Quadrille." Quadrille was equally popular in Paris, and a pamphlet is extant dated 1760 of "The game of Quadrille by Four as it is now played at the French Court," in which it says, "It is allowed by all players that Quadrille is more amusing and entertaining than Ombre or any other game on the cards, either because every Deal is play'd out or that it better suits the genius of the Ladies, to whom complaisance and good manners must Prejudice the Gentlemen in its favor." Such a prejudicial hold had this fascinating game taken on women that a writer of the day declares that "women now spend all their time in gambling. Their husbands, children, the duties of society, are, without Quadrille, wearisome encumbrances. Quadrille is the joy that gives life, spirit and brightness. For this they hurry over their meals and abridge their most agreeable Refreshments. For this alone they visit and are visited."

In the autobiography of Mr. Frederick Reynolds he tells us that one of the most noted card playing places near London was Twickenham, and that there, in Montpellier row, lived four maiden ladies who were known in the neighborhood as Manille, Spadille, Basto and Punto. Mrs. Harris, writing to her son, the first Lord Malmesbury, says: "Mme. de Waldereau would fain have tempted me to her loo table, but I needed little fortitude to withstand it, as one stake lost would ruin a whole assembly. I preferred a sober game of quadrille with Miss Chudleigh." The Annual Register for 1766 informs us that "a lady at the West End lost at a sitting one night last week 3,000 guineas at loo." As early as the reign of Henry VII a prohibitory statute forbade any persons save those of noble rank to play at cards except during Christmas, and for generations this custom was strictly adhered to, so that many who objected to touch a card at any other time relaxed their prejudices and played a few games at this festive season. As late as the year 1783 The European Magazine for December says: "This being the season when and when only card playing is permitted in sober families for the recreation of men, women and children," etc., "it may not be out of place to give a few observations on games which at no distant time were the most popular." Among these games brag is spoken of as "peculiarly adapted to the fair and softer sex, and therefore so much in vogue among the ladies of distinction that hereby they acquire a decent assurance and competency of countenance so absolutely necessary in life, and remedy that shamefacedness, which is a defect of nature, by the assistance of her handmaid art."

The passion for gaming which was prevalent in the days of Queen Anne went on steadily increasing during the reigns of the three Georges. The Gentleman's Magazine for 1753 tells us that "his majesty played at St. James' palace on Twelfth Night for the benefit of the groom porter. Fortune favored the royal family—the Duke of Cumberland won £3,000." The spirit of gambling was by this time no longer confined to the court, it had broken loose over the whole land, the taste was universal and alike indulged in by both men and women.—Pall Mall Magazine.

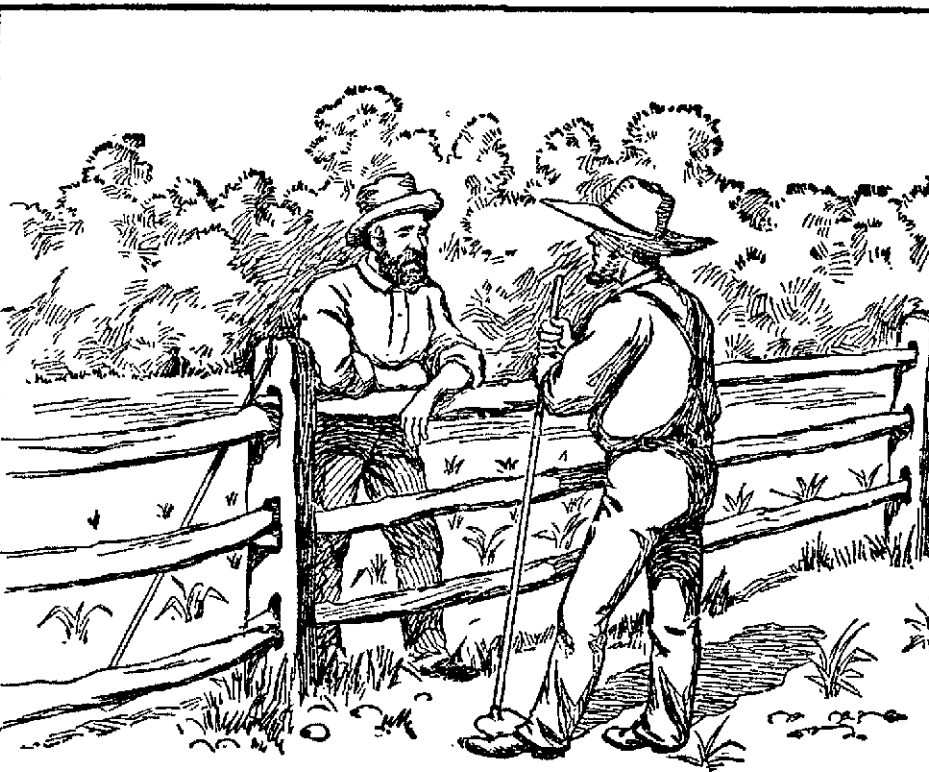
The Cost of It.

A juror returned as dead before a London magistrate was fined \$10 the other day for nonattendance, that being the only way the judge could think of to remove the name from the jury list. This will have a tendency to put a stop to the practice of being dead.—Rochester Union.



THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

THE MOST POPULAR IN USE
ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.
150 STYLES TO SUIT ALL WRITERS, ALL STATIONERS HAVE THEM.
26 JOHN ST., NEW YORK—AND CAMDEN, N. J.



HE CALLS THEM LITTLE GIANTS.

A farmer of Rhea County, Tenn., says: "I was all run down and could get no help until I tried

Ripans Tabules.

They built me right up and made a new man of me."

7-DAYS ONLY-7

A CLEAN SWEEP

Room we must have to properly display our Holiday stock now waiting to be unpacked. Until December 4th, suprisingly low prices will be made

15 per cent discount on Steel Ranges.

20 " " on Bedroom Suites.

15 per cent discount on Dining room Tables.

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20 " " on Parlor Suites.

15 per cent discount on Couches.

15 per cent discount on Enameled Beds.

15 per cent discount on Dining Chairs.

Watch for our Holiday Announcements.

Something new. Something all will appreciate.

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New York Dental Parlor

219 North Market St., Canton.

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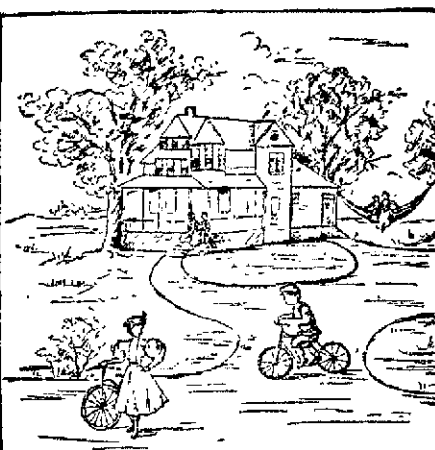
Why Pay More?

When we do the BEST work in the city—have the MOST SKILLED operators in each department—use the BEST modern methods for painless extraction of teeth, and GUARANTEE to please you.

Our common sense prices and our unusually satisfactory work have established the largest and best Dental Practice in the U. S.

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In a house of your own. Our arrangements make it easy for you to get one. Think over the advantages of being a property owner instead of merely paying rent. Come and see us and we will tell you how to do it.

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No matter how much or how little it will be to your interest to call on,

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hankin's News stand in
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1897.

It is intimated that from some quar-
ters a desire has been made manifest
that more bonds be issued by Stark
county, to make good certain over-drafts.
This is a very poor season to project
any such enterprise, and it is safe to
say that it will fail, and would be better
be left unborn.

The annual report of the Ohio peni-
tentiary shows that the per capita ex-
pense for the year was \$134.85. The
Stark county workhouse per capita ex-
pense continues to be \$189.11, and we are
still boarding the prisoners of other coun-
ties at a heavy loss. What are the trust-
ees going to do about it?

The Ohio towns that want the Ohio
Centennial exhibition ought to boast less
and get up companies backed by cash to
handle the enterprise. It takes money
to run institutions such as world's fairs,
and the people of Ohio are not going to
be taxed for the purpose of fattening the
pocket books of the citizens of Cincin-
nati, Columbus or Toledo.

The members of the unterhaus of the
Austrian reichstag held memorable
meetings last week in which they as-
saulted each other with paper pellets.
blew tin horns, shouted, stamped and
worked themselves up into a fine frenzy.
The descriptions of the scenes satisfy
Americans with their congress, and re-
duce the celebrated door kicking epi-
sode in which the Hon. "Buck" Kilgore
figured conspicuously, to the realm of
the commonplace.

The per capita cost of maintaining the
the Ohio Institution of the Blind, where
the inmates are supported in handsome
style, and given instruction by many cul-
tivated teachers, was \$145 for the year
just ended. The per capita cost of op-
erating the workhouse of Stark county,
supposed to be a house of punishment
and correction, was \$189.11. It costs
\$44.11 more to imprison a convict in
Stark county than it does to clothe, sup-
port, and educate one of the blind wards
of the state.

Judge Day has disposed of the stories
connecting his name with several offices,
by making the following statement:
"The President some time ago was kind
enough to tender me the position of
Attorney General in the event of a vac-
ancy in that office, which after consid-
eration, I have been reluctantly com-
pelled to decline for reasons entirely
personal." This settles it that Judge
Day will remain Assistant Secretary of
State, for the present, at least, an office
which he fills with dignity and signal
ability.

The Ohio State Journal has discovered
a new writer of fiction at Malta, O., in
the person of Dr. J. B. Naylor, who has
written an historical novel entitled, "In
the Days of St. Clair." Governor Ar-
thur St. Clair, Rufus Putnam and other
historical characters figure in it, and a
charming love story is interwoven with
a thrilling plot in which white outlaws
and savage Indians are leading charac-
ters. The scene opens in the Shenandoah
valley, thus affording an opportunity for
tracing the emigration of one great
source of Ohio's early population. The
actors are speedily transferred to Ohio,
however, where the stern hardships of
pioneer life are clearly and attractively
drawn. The Journal does the state a
service in thus attempting to develop
its literary talent.

According to official figures the cost of
maintaining two Stark county institu-
tions for one year is as follows:

Workhouse, 130 inmates, \$24,584.55.

Infirmiry, 240 inmates, \$16,919.32.

That is to say it costs \$70.50 to support
one inmate in the infirmiry for one
year, from which no earnings of any
character are obtained; and it costs
\$189.11 to support one inmate in the
workhouse for one year, in spite of cash
earnings from various sources. The
difference is \$118.61 per capita in favor
of the infirmiry. The county commis-
sioners are in favor of reform, and so
are the people of Stark county. This is
not a one man crusade, but a just de-
mand proceeding from all people who
have given the subject thought, and
they look to the county commissioners
and the workhouse trustees, to correct a
very unfortunate state of affairs.

CARD FROM MR. WEIDMAN.

NAVARRE, O., Nov. 27.
To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:
I read last Friday's INDEPENDENT and
noticed that some of your valuable space
was filled with information regarding
the fire that took place at the Navarre
House, Wednesday evening. I was not
there until 10:30 p. m., and was viewing
the dance with two friends. I was not
there very long when my friends sug-
gested going down stairs. As soon as I

reached the bottom step I received a
blow on the left temple and was knocked
down. I have found out since that Rich-
ville avenue parties did this. They
were singing songs and raising Cain in
general, and inquired where I was. They
were asked: "What do you want with
him?" and answered: "We are hunting
trouble." I want it understood that I
never started any trouble whatever with
anyone, and did not exchange any words
at all. These men have come here fre-
quently and made noise, but were left
off. Because some towns are small they
take advantage of the fact. They will
have to abide by the laws hereafter. The
town is not wrought up over that small
affair, and everybody is welcome in our
peaceable hamlet.

ANSON P. WEIDMAN.

A CARD FROM GEORGE KOONS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27.
To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:
Your telegram was duly received and
answered then by wire. Now I will try
to answer you more fully, at least the
best I can, in regard to that which you
so kindly ask. After almost two years
of patient waiting and expecting to get
justice, I have been refused a new trial
in this court, and have been condemned
to die. Just to think of it! To die for
a crime that God, who knows all things,
knows that I am not only innocent of,
but know nothing about. I am here in
this condition, away from home and
friends, without a penny in the world
to carry my case to a higher court, where
I know that justice will be done, or to
even take it to the board of pardons.
You are, no doubt, acquainted with my
poor people's circumstances, and know
that they have already sacrificed their
all for me, and are unable to do more.
And now what am I to do? Oh! what?
Unless some kind ones, some noble, pure,
true soul comes to my aid, God alone
knows what will befall me. Will these
words, as they come from my heart,
touch the kind hearts of my own towns-
people? Oh! will they? I hope, I trust.
I pray Almighty God they will, and that
they will come to my aid, and in doing
so they will save a life, a life that, if
spared and God wills it, will be made as
true and pure as it is possible to be, for
all time to come. Hoping that my humble
cry for help will be heard and an-
swered, I will close for this time. Re-
maining sincerely yours, and with my
kind regards to all, I am

GEORGE KOONS,
Box 226, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
P. S.—Mr. Editor, please tell my peo-
ple not to come to see me, as they can do
me no good, and what they spend to
come here would help in the way of car-
rying my case on. All letters and papers
should be sent to Frank Wilson, Box 226,
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:
A number of my acquaintances were
pleased to see in the editorial column of
THE INDEPENDENT the quotation from
the school commissioner's report, where-
in it is stated that the supervision of our
country schools should receive immedi-
ate attention, and that a law should be
enacted making supervision mandatory.
It is indeed a serious fact that the
country schools are not in the flourish-
ing and progressive condition they should
be to the best interests of the country
people or the credit of this great com-
monwealth. While the highest school
official of the state deems supervision a
prime necessity, and THE INDEPENDENT
fully endorses it, we heartily believe that
legislation should be directed toward the
elevation of the country schools.

The country schools of Stark county
do not have more than about eight
months' school in the year, and this fact,
taken into com arison with the ten
months in the cities, together with the
special teachers in music, drawing and
writing, superior facilities in the way of
buildings and paraphernalia, and splen-
did classification and superintendency,
throws the rural school far behind in
comparison with progressive education
as we find it in the cities. We are at a
loss to see why legislation should be
tardy in passing this law, when the best
interests of the country demand it.

'Tis true the city people should not be
held responsible for the inferiority and
present imbecility of our country schools,
but we must remember that civilization
and freedom demand that our citizens
whether their abode be in the city or
country should receive educational facili-
ties so as to enable them to live in the
present-day civilization, and indirectly
all are held responsible for the laxity of
our country schools.

Again considering that nearly all coun-
try children are compelled to begin work
at twelve or thirteen years of age, and
thus cut off from school, they should
have more schooling during the years al-
lowed them for attending school than
they have thus far been able to enjoy.

The attendance is more irregular owing
to the bad condition of the roads and
the long distance they are compelled to
travel, causes much loss of time among
the smaller children.

There are some other disadvantages
that could be improved by legislation, if
the imperfections could be seen by our
worthy legislators; but it is best to push
forward one or two glaring necessities,
such as supervision and more schooling
for our country schools.

Believing it a necessity to stir up some
sentiment on this important subject,
which THE INDEPENDENT has so timely
pointed out to us, these few lines are re-
spectfully submitted.

J. C. B.

Rural Mail Delivery?

Residents of the country between Mas-
sillon and West Brookfield and Massillon
and Newman are hopeful that Postmaster
Shepley and the postoffice authorities
will endeavor to establish rural daily
delivery routes between the points
named.

A large line of fine umbrellas at Foltz's.

A VALUABLE RECORD.

Mt. Eaton's Contribution to Ohio

History.

AWFUL SCOURGE OF CHOLERA.

It Swept Through the Village, Claiming for
its Dead Victims One in Every Ten—Mr.
Wampler Tells a Story Well Worth
Reading.

MT. EATON, Nov. 30.—Paint town-
ship, in which Mt. Eaton is located, was
organized March 5, 1816, and was named
so because there was a spring in exist-
ence, where the village is now located,
the water of which resembled red paint,
and imparted its peculiar color to the
earth and other objects it touched. The
population in 1870 was 1,418. The first
man that settled in this township was
Michael Waxler, who emigrated from
Harrison county, in 1810. He was
emphatically a back woodsman of the
highest development. He dressed in
buckskin breeches, hunting shirt and
moccasins, and was usually armed with
his scalping knife, tomahawk and rifle.
As the brave man is proverbially gener-
ous, even so was our hero, and many
persons shared his hospitality. He fre-
quently hunted with old Lyon and Bill
Harrison, the former an ubiquitous
character throughout the country, and
pseudo chief of a nameless tribe of In-
dians. It is related of Mr. Waxler that
he camped one night where Winesburg
is now situated, and barely escaped
destruction from a gang of wolves which
attacked him, and to which he offered
stout resistance until morning, having,
in the meantime, killed several, and, in
true Indian style, scalped them. The
next earliest settlers at this time were:
James Sullivan, John Sprague, David
Endsley, Nathan Petticord, James Gal-
braith, William Vaughn, Elijah Carr,
Samuel Shull, Frederick Shull and Jacob
Beal. Among others who came in at
an early date were: Wm. Beals, Isaac
Goodins, Daniel Zook, Reuben Phouts
and Archibald Hanna.

The first election was held in 1816
and Frederick Shull and Jacob Beals
were the candidates for justice of the
peace for the township. There were
not many votes cast, and the result was
a tie whereupon the aspirants cast lots,
and Beals was the winner, and was the
first justice of the peace in Paint town-
ship, holding the office for twelve years.
Gabriel Barnhill was the second justice.
Mt. Eaton, formerly known as Paint-
ville, was laid out as early as 1813 by
William Vaughn and James Galbraith.
Elijah Carr is said to have built the first
cabin in the village, and Samuel Shull
kept the first tavern. The first preacher
in the village was Archibald Hanna,
(Presbyterian) who conducted religious
services for several years in a tent in the
woods. In 1829 through the concerted
action of Jacob Beam and James Gal-
braith, the name of the village was
changed from Paintville to Mt. Eaton.
The first election held in Mt. Eaton,
under the order of incorporation for special
purposes, was on April 4th, 1870, three
trustees being elected, and which result-
ed as follows: J. B. Westcott, John
Schlafly and James Huston. Forty-two
votes being polled. At a meeting of the
trustees April 5th, 1870, order being called,
on motion of J. B. Westcott, James
Huston was nominated as chairman and
secretary.

The first order of business was the
election of officers, which was deter-
mined by lot, the term of service of each
trustee being as follows: John Schlafly
for three years, J. B. Westcott for two
years and James Huston for one year.
On motion of J. B. Westcott, James
Huston was elected clerk and treasurer,
and Charles Contris, marshal and super-
visor. The present trustees are John
Schlafly, Dr. F. M. Marshall and Edwin
Ruch.

In 1861 Mt. Eaton Fire company No. 1
was organized. In 1823 James Morrow
ran a carding machine by horse power in
Paintville. In 1827 Messrs. Weed and
Jones, of Paintville, had an iron foundry
in operation. In 1827-8 Joseph H. White
published the Anti-Masonic Mirror, a
weekly newspaper in Paintville, which
soon expired for want of patronage. In
1828 Mrs. Waxler was killed by lightning,
the electric fluid descending the chim-
ney. In 1831 Colonel William Goudy
built the first steam grist mill at Mt.
Eaton, which was burned down in 1836,
rebuilt in 1838, and destroyed in 1839 by
the explosion of its boilers. The result
of this catastrophe was the sudden kill-
ing of John Murphy, the scalding and
mangling of John McDonnell, and the
scalding of James Bradley and Jeremiah
Nelson, who survived but a day or two.
Joseph Austin was seriously injured but
recovered. One of the boilers was flung
fifty yards up a hill, splitting a saw-log
in its course, and gashing the frozen
earth.

In 1833 the cholera made its appear-
ance in Mt. Eaton, the contagion having
been brought there by Benedict Beaber-
stine, a Frenchman, who, with his fam-
ily, were emigrants, and who had a dead
child—a cholera victim with them when
they arrived. The contagion assumed a
malignant form at once. David Boyd,
an intoxicated man, with courage en-
gendered of benzine, strutted up to the
wagon to see how a cholera victim would
look, was soon attacked and died that
evening.

In four weeks twenty-six persons fell
victims to the devastating scourge. It
made its appearance about the middle of
August. Drs. Hall and Barber did all
they could to stay its ravages, yet the
fatality stood as one to ten of the entire
population. James Galbraith was the
last victim. During the prevalence of
the epidemic the citizens fled from the
village.

In 1835-6 Madison H. White published
the People's Advocate, a weekly issue,

in Mt. Eaton, which, like the Mirror,
died for want of support.

In 1844 a riot occurred in Mt. Eaton,
at Stinebruner's grocery, where a French
and Dutch dance was in progress. The
English, it seems, were the aggressors in
this so-called Dutch war. Windows
were smashed in and knocked out, teeth
were violently jarred from unwilling
jaws, many were badly bruised and
wounded, and some shooting was done.
The civil authorities were invoked, and
order was restored without loss of life.

List of postmasters from 1822: James
Galbraith, from 1822 to 1836; Jacob Beam,
from 1836 to 1841; George Phouts, from
1841 to 1842; A. Henderson, from 1842 to
1843; Anthony Knoble, from 1843 to 1850;
John Plunkerton, from 1850 to 1851; Jo-
seph Wikidall, from 1851 to 1862; L. A.
Desvoignes, from 1862 to 1868; James
Huston and August Desvoignes to 1875;
Frederick Ruch, from 1875 to October 9,
1880; John J. Wampler, from October 9,
1880, to May 15, 1883; Edwin Ruch, from
May 15, 1883, to August 1, 1887; John J.
Wampler, from August 1, the present
postmaster.

J. J. WAMPLER.

THE TALE OF A TRUNK.

Domestic Tribulations of Three
Families.

MR. WISDOM PREPARES FOR BATTLE.

All Sorts of Trouble Result From the Love
Letter Which is Alleged to Have Altered
the Affections of Mr. Foster from
His Wife.

Colored circles are deeply agitated to-
day because of the difficulties which
have arisen between the families of
James Myers, John Wisdom and James
Foster, that have their origin, so it ap-
pears, in the church choir of
Zion church. The precise situation is
difficult to state, but all the authorities
agree that Mrs. Wisdom charged the
girls in the church choir with sending
amorous epistles to her son-in-law, Mr.
Foster, to the destruction of the peace of
mind of her daughter. This is denied
by the members of the choir, but true or
false, when Mrs. Wisdom heard of the
accusation, she went straightway to the
home of Mr. Myers, with fire in her eye,
and vitriol on her tongue.

Mr. Myers gently but firmly escorted
her out of his house, so he says, and in
such manner that she fell. Again she
essayed to enter, again she was pushed
out and again she fell. Mr. Myers is very
positive on the point that Mrs. Wisdom
fell. With the second fall, the maternal
fire was tempered by discretion, and she
returned home with a contusion over
one eye, and other memorials of her
visit.

Thereupon Mr. Myers sauntered down
the street and encountered Mr. Foster,
who solicited aid in recovering his trunk
from the custody of his wife, she who
was prepared to die sooner than give it
up. They went to Foster's home in
West street, where their effort precipi-
tated another conflict.

Mr. Wisdom, the father-in-law of Mr.
Foster arrived, and brandishing a mon-
strous dirk, announced an intention to
disembowel the entire Myers and Foster
families, in the event that Foster should
persist in his desire to leave the bed and
board of his lawful wife. Thereupon
Mr. Myers produced a gun, and declared
that the dogs of war might as well be let
slip at once, and nobody knows what
would have occurred had not Policeman
McGuire dropped around just in time to
settle the controversy and give Foster
his trunk.

Here the matter now rests. Mr. Wis-
dom is still unsettled in his mind, how-
ever, and declares that it is his full pur-
pose to carve Mr. Myers into sausage
meat, and the latter announces that he
is ready for any emergency and fears no
foe.

Foster was employed as cook in Al-
bright & Breckle's restaurant, but left
recently, saying that it was his inten-
tion to go to Colorado.

Notwithstanding Mr. Myers' emphatic
statement that he pushed Mrs. Wis-
dom from his house, the authorities say
that he needed no persuasion to plead
guilty to the assault and battery allega-
tions of Mrs. Wisdom's affidavit. His
fine was \$5 and costs.

THE NEWS OF NEWMAN.

Condition of Mr. Masters—Many Bits of
Personal Information.

NEWMAN, Dec. 1.—Enoch Hale and
sister started last Saturday for old Eng-
land, to make their future home there....
F. J. Gallagher and family have moved
to Pigeon Run, where Mr. Gallagher is
employed in one of the coal mines. He
was a strong and faithful Coxeyite, and
will be missed in this neighborhood....
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Selway and
family, of Massillon, spent Thanksgiving
with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.
Jacket....Mr. Jonathan Longworth and
wife visited friends in Massillon and
vicinity last week....Mr. and Mrs. Joshua
Thomas, A. E. Witter and Margaret
Davies, of Massillon, partook of their
Thanksgiving dinner with Newman
friends....Miss Anna Peters, daughter of
Mr. and August Peters of our village,
was married last Tuesday to a Wooster
gentleman, whose name we failed to
learn. We wish them a happy wedded
life. They will make Wooster their
home....The Newman friends of Thomas
Masters are pleased to learn of his im-
proved condition from a stroke of paraly-
sis received some ten days ago....Wm. W.
Putt, of near Canal Fulton, a member of
the township board of education for
seventeen years, is now petitioning for
the appointment of trustee at the state
reformatory institution at Mansfield.
He was seen in our village Sunday and
it is rumored that his mission had a
double purpose....Mrs. Wm. Findley has
been indisposed for the past week, but is
now improving.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Distinguished Lawyers in a
Massillon Case.

THE DEPEYSTER CASE CONTINUED.

Lawyers Shields and Welty Say that They
Can Prepare the Defense by December 20
—Sheriff Doll Goes to Columbus—Probate
Court Record.

CANTON, Nov. 30.—The case of Russell
& Co., vs. the New Philadelphia Iron
and Steel Company is in progress. W.
C. Bauhart was the first witness for the
plaintiff examined this morning. The
case will probably consume the entire
week, and on account of the distinguish-
ed lawyers on both sides attracts con-
siderable attention.

Judge McCarty has continued the De-
peyster murder case until December 20.
The case had been assigned for trial De-
cember 6. Lawyers Shields and Welty
have agreed to defend Mr. Depeyster and
stated in court that the defense
could be prepared by the twentieth.

Sheriff Doll left this morning for Col-
umbus with Quigley, who was sentenced
by Judge McCarty yesterday to a term
of five years in the penitentiary. Both
Quigley and Owen attempted to escape
while being returned from the court
room to the jail, but were unsuccessful.

The examination of witnesses in the
Fox lake ditch appeal case, which is
being conducted before Probate Judge
Wise, continues and a verdict may not
be reached until Friday.

The first partial account has been filed
in the assignment of John J. Zaiser, of
Canton. A final account has been filed
in the assignment of Dayton Marshall,
of Sugar Creek township. In the assign-
ment of Dominick Tyler, of Canton, sup-
plemental appraisal of personal
property has been filed. Public sale of
the same has been ordered. Final ac-
counts have been filed in the estates of
James B. Mottie, of Sandy township, and
Margaret Rebstock, of Canton.

A marriage license has been granted
to Louis Shorman and Sarah Liven, of
Canton.

HIS REGULAR VISIT.

A Well-known Cleveland Horseman Talks
Horse in Massillon.

J. H. Taylor, of Cleveland, who has
been a horseman for sixty-three years,
and who has made periodical visits to
Massillon during the greater part of that
time, is here today. He bought John
Senn's five-year old, which, after a train-
ing at his Blyria stables, he will place
upon the market as one of the finest and
highest stepping of road horses. Mr.
Taylor does not buy or sell horses with
speed records; he wants only the high-
strung, handsome animals that look well
before stylish turn-outs.

"A good horse," said he, "is worth
more than ever before. A team that
cannot bring \$1,000 is scarcely worth
mentioning. I never put a team on the
market expecting to get less than a
thousand and I never accept less. Some
of the best teams that I have turned out
were composed of Stark county prod-
ucts. The highest price I ever paid for
a Massillon horse I paid to Charles Jar-
vis for 'Chuck.' It was \$710."

THE SKIN DROPPED OFF.

Dreadful Suffering Reported from Orrville
—Other Orrville Notes.

ORRVILLE, Dec. 1.—Fred, the 6-year-
old son of Alfred Boyler, who lives about
two miles south of Burton City, died on
Monday, after most terrible suffering
from pemphigus, a skin disease. The
poor boy was covered with sores, and the
skin dropped from the bones. It was a
terrible sight to see, and one not to be
forgotten.

Dr. E. B. Yager, the dentist, and Henry
Pickle were painfully burned by
thoughtlessly lighting some gas that was
in the holder of an acetoline machine.
In consequence, the gentlemen are con-
fined to their rooms.

The Orrville Machine company will
start next week to make one hundred
threshing machines for the season of
1898. They sold every machine they
had made this year and could have sold
several more if they had had them.

J. J. Gillam shipped a car load of
milk cows East on last Saturday. Mrs.
B. F. Harbaugh, who under went sev-
eral operations at Cleveland for the cure
of neuralgia in her face and head, is get-
ting along nicely now, and we are glad
to say, able to sit up again....A. R. Houser
will take possession of the Hurd house
today....The Rev. Michael Horst and Mrs.
Mary Kilmer, of this place, went to Col-
umbiana and were united in marriage
by the Rev. John Burkholder. The bride
and groom are both aged residents of this
place and highly respected by everybody
here....The Boydson case against the
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railway
has been settled in full for the killing of
Solon Boydson. The heirs were award-
ed \$5,000, which was paid with interest
on the judgment to date.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The C., L. & W. and W., & L. E. having a
Time at Martins Ferry.

MARTINS FERRY, O., Dec. 1.—There is
a little war on here between the Wheel-
ing and Lake Erie and the Cleveland,
Lorain and Wheeling railroads. The
former company want to cross the tracks
of the latter with a branch down the
river front. In order to prevent the cross-
ing the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling
management keep a locomotive standing
at the point continually.

Hog Cholera in Jackson Township.
Samuel Bachtel, of Jackson township,
is thankful that he is able to say there
is no hog cholera on his farm. Two miles
from him, however, one of his neighbors
is not so fortunate.

"Saved Her Life."



MRS. JOHN WALLET, of Jefferson,
Wis., than whom none is more highly
esteemed or widely known, writes:
"In 1890 I had a severe attack of LaGrippe
and at the end of four months, in spite of all
physicians, friends and good nursing could
do, my lungs heart and nervous system were
so completely wrecked, my life was de-
spaired of, my friends giving me up. I could
only sleep by the use of opiates. My lungs
and heart pained me terribly and my cough
was most aggravating. I could not lie in
one position but a short time and not on my
left side at all. My husband brought me
Dr. Miles' Nerve and Heart Cure and I be-
gan taking them. When I had taken a half
bottle of each I was much better and contin-
uing persistently I took about a dozen bot-
tles and was completely restored to health to
the surprise of all."

Dr. Miles' Remedies
are sold by all druggists under a positive
guarantee, first bottle
benefits or money re-
funded. Book on dis-
eases of the heart and
nerves free. Address,
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

CATCH DID NOT WORK.

An Accident at the New Klondike
Mine.

THE CAGE TAKES A TUMBLE.

It Falls 180 Feet Down a Mine—Miners
Now Troubled for Their Own Security,
and Doubt the Effectiveness of the New
Safety Devices.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Dec. 1.—The min-
ers now eye with suspicion the new-
fangled safety catches that have been
introduced into the Massillon district
lately, which are guaranteed to make it
absolutely impossible for serious accident
to occur by the falling of the cages. At
the Klondike, Mr. Mullins's mine, yes-
terday, the ring which connects one of
the cages and the cable broke, and the
cage fell 180 feet. The safety catches
did not work, and the miners are afraid
they never will. The damage caused by
the fall amounts to several hundred dol-
lars, the cage being damaged, and the
car of coal which was in it being dashed
to pieces. The miners say this is the
fate which may be theirs if the catcher
are not made what they should be, for
accident is just as liable to happen when
the cage is filled with men as at any
other time.

HOLMES COUNTY SALARIES.

The People Want a Special Law for That
County.

MILLERSBURG, O., Dec. 1.—A liberally
signed petition is being circulated here
and which will be introduced at the com-
ing session of the state legislature, ask-
ing for a law putting Holmes county
officials on yearly salaries. The amounts
named in the petition are: Probate
judge, \$1,000; auditor, \$1,500; treasurer,
\$1,200; clerk of court, \$900; sheriff, \$1,-
000; recorder, \$600; commissioners, \$700
each. The office of infirmiry director is
asked to be abolished, the work to be
done by the commissioners.

Look Out For Breakers Ahead.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

An original pension has been granted to Martin Derwalt, of Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Lux have returned home after a happy wedding trip.

Mrs. C. L. McLain is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. A. Croxton, in New Comerstown.

Mrs. E. L. Gates, of Toledo, is the guest of her sister Mrs. F. A. Brown, East Oak street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Schnierle have moved to Lorain. They formerly resided in Park street.

To reach the wholesale department of the Howells Mining Company by telephone, call 127 Farmers'.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tanksley and daughter Cora, of Ross, Mich., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Powell.

Contractor Edward Spuhler has just completed a pretty dwelling house, in Plum street, for Mrs. Anna Blough.

A letter from Carl Browne says that Mrs. Browne, having been discharged from a Dayton hospital, has rejoined him.

Mrs. R. Neidenheiser and daughter, of Lorain, arrived in the city this morning. They will reside in Massillon in the future.

The rainfall for November, as shown by Supt. Iman's waterworks gage, amounted to 5.28 inches. Last year the November rainfall amounted to 1.92 inches.

Mrs. J. F. Morkel and daughter, Miss Estella, of Crestline, arrived in the city Wednesday, and are the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. J. J. Vogt, in North Mill street.

The young people of St. Paul's church are actively engaged in shaping up everything for the cantata to be rendered by the Luther League chorus, Thursday evening, at St. Paul's church.

The pictures to be shown at the Presbyterian chapel, Thursday, December 2, will long be remembered by those who see them. Entertainment to begin at 7:30. Dimes taken at the door.

District Mine Inspector and Representative-elect John P. Jones came to Massillon from the mines of Osburg, Tuesday evening, from here going to Dalton, where he is needed in his official capacity.

St. Timothy's Sunday school will give an entertainment on Friday evening in the parish building at 7 o'clock. Admission 10 cents. Ice cream and cake served free to the younger members of the audience.

Andrew Wetzel, of Lorain, formerly of Massillon, wrote that that region abounded with game, but that there was not a respectable hunting dog in the place. His friends sent him a first-class beagle by the next express.

W. A. Vogt, Clarence Hamilton, William Kohl and Constable Wittmann brought twenty-four rabbits and a pheasant home from McDonaldsville on Tuesday. It was one of the most successful day's hunts they have had this season.

The new coal fields of North Lawrence and Stanwood have attracted a number of miners from Massillon. This week David Davis moved his family to North Lawrence, and Ferdinand Reichel and John Huwig and their families moved to West Brookfield and Stanwood, respectively.

John Welshenbaugh, of Massillon, who was arrested and bound over to court on the charge of burglary and larceny, was arraigned before Judge McCarty in Canton on Monday. He entered a plea of not guilty and Lawyer Wm. McMillan, of Massillon, was assigned the defense. The case will probably be tried next week by Judge Taylor.

Senator S. J. Williams, of Stark county, wants to be chairman of the insurance committee again. This committee, from all appearances now, will have considerable work to do, but Senator Williams thinks he will find time to act also as chairman of the committee on railroads, and so become the successor of Congressman Shattuc, of Cincinnati.

Enoch and Sarah Hale, of Newmar, left Tuesday noon for Yorkshire, England, to join their father, Jonah Hale, who has been there since August. Mrs. Hale and the other members of the family will follow later.

Mr. Hale is a miner, and came to America six years ago. Sieges of hard luck disgusted him and his family, and they decided to return to their native land.

Congressman Taylor thinks that if a government armor plate mill is built at all, it should be erected at Youngstown. "I shall urge," said the congressman, "that it has been clearly demonstrated that iron and steel can be produced at Youngstown cheaper even than at Pittsburgh, and as a center of railroad communication it is superior to Pittsburgh, having the direct service of the trunk lines of the north."

A happy thought has brought a mirror to the north window of Mr. Morgan's watchtower, at the Main street crossing of the C. L. & W. and W. & L. E. railroads, which enables him to keep an eye on the tracks, both up and down, without turning his head. It is a great convenience for Mr. Morgan, and besides he can pay more attention to the teams and passersby, thus doubly insuring the safety of the public.

Mrs. H. Wheeler DeLong, who is pleasantly remembered as Miss Bessie Breneman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Breneman, of this city, will appear on a Massillon stage on December 30 and 31, and January 1, as the soubrette of her husband's troupe, the New York Theatrical Company. Mrs. DeLong has been absent from Massillon for something more than a year now, in which time she has developed into a clever and pleasing young actress.

Four-year-old Samuel Getz stood so close to the stove, Monday evening, that when his mother removed the lid from the mush-pot and the scalding water ran over the side it fell directly upon the little boy's right hand. No physician was called, the father, Thomas Getz, dressing the injuries. The flesh in places was so badly scalded that it parted from the bone. Mr. Getz does not think that his child will ever recover the full use of his hand.

Work will begin Thursday in the day factory at Reed & Company's plant, in Canal street. Employment will be furnished to eighteen blower and about fifty helpers, men and boys. The larger factory has been in operation night and day for two months, and in all the plant employs about 200 persons. David Reed expects the out-pot of bottles this year to exceed that of last year, which was the largest in the history of the plant.

William Knight, of Massillon, is one of the several who have made formal application for the appointment as district mine inspector. Mr. Knight has always been a Republican, and was born and raised a miner. As the traveling representative of a miners' supply house, during the past eight years, he has had excellent opportunities to observe and study all the late inventions in mining machinery, and this, with his knowledge of practical mining, would seem to place him in the line of appointment.

Peter Chance, of Canton, died in the hospital on Monday morning. Five weeks ago he was stricken with paralysis. He was 72 years of age, and a member of the bar. Nearly five years ago, during the celebration of the formation of Stark county, at Alliance, he lost his left arm by the firing off of a cannon, the late Isaac Teeters, of Alliance, losing his right arm at the same time. He was one time clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, and afterwards sheriff of Stark county, and has held other offices. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

The officials of the Pennsylvania railway company have completed their annual inspection, and have awarded \$50 to the foreman of the best kept section of every division. Patrick Boyle, whose section is just west of Alliance, took this division's premium as he did last year and several times before. Mr. Boyle, other bosses say, ought to win the prize, being allowed the use of the work train and enjoying many other advantages that they do not, because of their section being situated so far from the Alliance headquarters. Jerry Murphy, of Wooster, formerly of Massillon, was awarded the premium of his district.

Don't wait until after Christmas for bargains. C. H. Rudolph is offering them now.

Make no mistake, but call on C. H. Rudolph, Massillon's leading jeweler, before making purchases.

THREE YEARS FOR TYLER

Judge McCarty Sentences the Old Man.

THE PRISONER APPEARS IMPASSIVE

Quigley Gets Five Years—Owen Undertaken to Run Away from Sheriff Doll—Welshenbaugh Pleads not Guilty—A Number of Court House Events.

CANTON, Nov. 29.—Dominick Tyler, recently convicted of forgery and embezzlement, was ushered into court, accompanied by his attorneys, Myers and Piero, who presented a motion for a new trial which was promptly overruled. Judge McCarty then sentenced Mr. Tyler to the penitentiary for a term of three years at hard labor. The judge seemed deeply moved, and expressed regret at being compelled to sentence one so aged and of a standing formerly so reputable. He spoke of the requests for leniency made by Mr. Tyler's friends, but stated that he had a duty to the public to perform which must be fulfilled. "The crime," said the judge, "was one which could not have been committed by an ordinary person, but by one competent and trusted." Mr. Tyler remained impassive during Judge McCarty's talk nor did he exhibit emotion when the sentence was pronounced. Mr. Tyler's lawyers immediately asked that the sentence be suspended for ten days, for the purpose of filing a petition in error in circuit court. This the court permitted. The morning was devoted by Judge McCarty to motions and the sentencing of prisoners convicted last week. First, the court refused a continuance of the DePeyster murder case, which is assigned for trial December 6, whereupon Lawyers McCarty and Whelan, assigned to defend DePeyster, refused to have anything further to do with the case and withdrew. The defense was then assigned to Lawyers Shields and Welty. A motion for a new trial in the case of Ohio vs. Quigley was over-ruled, and the prosecutor insisted that sentence be passed. A motion to continue the case of Ohio vs. Greenwald was allowed.

Quigley and Owen, charged with burglary and robbery, were arraigned together, although Quigley alone had been convicted. Owen's trial having not been had. It was evidently Owen's intention to plead guilty, but he refrained, however, when Quigley was sentenced to the penitentiary at hard labor for a term of five years. While the prisoners were being returned to jail in the custody of Sheriff Doll and a deputy, Owen made a dash for liberty and succeeded in gaining the street. He was closely followed, and by the assistance of several citizens was soon recaptured. Several years ago Quigley and Owen were convicted of highway robbery and were sentenced by Judge McCarty for five years. They were well behaved prisoners and were released on parole.

The case of Russell & Co., of Massillon, against the New Philadelphia Iron & Steel Company was begun this afternoon. Action was brought to recover payment for a fly-wheel constructed by the Massillon company. Lawyers Thayer, Weber and Turner and Baldwin and Shields appear for the defense and Russell & Co., are represented by Judge Ambler, W. R. Day and Lawyers Willson and Day, of Massillon.

Suit was begun today by Henry Carver against James M. Barnett to recover \$2,161 for a breach of contract. It is alleged that Mr. Carver rented a farm from the defendant, for dairy purposes, and that the latter failed to live up to certain agreements thereby greatly injuring the plaintiff.

Sophia Walfner has been appointed administratrix of the estate of John B. Walfner, of Canton township. The Rev. V. Arnold has been appointed executor of the estate of Louis Hoffer, of Nimschillen township. The will of Anne B. Huntington, of Canton, has been admitted to probate. Sale bill has been filed in the estate of Washington McKinney, of Pike township. Martha Farmer has been appointed guardian of Daisy Farmer, of Lawrence township. A final account has been filed in the estate of Frank King, of Lawrence township. The first partial account has been filed

in the estate of Elizabeth Goskins, of Plain township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Bachman and Jennie Williams, of Canton, and Jacob Fuchs and Ida Most, of Massillon.

THE CASE IS STILL ON.

Russell & Co. Still Before the Court of Common Pleas.

EXPERT WITNESSES ARE CALLED.

The Defendants Trying to Even Up Another Score by Resisting Settlement for a Fly Wheel—Dominick Tyler's Lawyers Hard at Work to Save Him—Probate Court.

CANTON, Dec. 1.—The case of Russell & Co., of Massillon, vs. the New Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company, is progressing smoothly. The examination of the plaintiff's witnesses was completed, Tuesday, and the testimony for the defense is now being submitted and Mr. Reeves, one of the owners of the New Philadelphia plant, is on the stand this morning. The defense has secured the services of two experts from the Corliss Engine Works, of Connecticut, by whose testimony the defendants expect to substantiate their claims. Suit was brought by Russell & Co., to recover payment for a fly wheel, constructed under contract for the New Philadelphia company, the claim amounting to something over \$1,800. Payment was refused on representations that the wheel was not built according to specifications and was in many ways defective. Counter claims for damages were set up by the defendant company, amounting to several thousand dollars.

The lawyers representing Dominick Tyler went to New Philadelphia yesterday, where the circuit court is in session, to file a petition in error in behalf of their client, who was sentenced to the penitentiary Monday for forgery and embezzlement. Mr. Tyler has since remained in the county jail, where he will remain until notice of the filing of the petition of error is made. Mr. Tyler will then be released on bond.

Sale bill has been filed in the estate of Joseph Wallace, of Washington township. In the estate of Thomas Kaley, of Washington township, the surety has filed a motion to be released from bond of the administrator. A final account has been filed in the estate of David Clark, of Massillon.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Lewis Hoffman and Frances A. Rice, of Osburg, W. A. Evans and Nora Belle Robinette, of Beach City, and John C. Miller and Beatrice Keplinger, of Canton.

WILL BUILD A RACE TRACK.

Prosperity Appears to Have Arrived at Beach City.

BEACH CITY, Dec. 1.—The "sports" of Beach City have leased ground of Alf Baltzly for a race track. Mrs. George Justice assisted in an entertainment at Justus, last Saturday evening. Jacob Burr is lying seriously ill at his home, in Main street. Prosperity seems to have struck this town, Saturday every one seemed to be busy. The Rev. Dunlap, of Millersburg, will preach in the Lutheran church, Sunday evening, December 5. Shisler Bros. have put in a new boiler and will heat their green houses with steam. Their lettuce is fine, and they are shipping it in great quantities. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Base spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. George Helwig, at Massillon. Mrs. Seymour and daughter, of Canton, are visiting friends here. Quarterly meeting at the United Brethren church, next Sunday. Mrs. Frank Senell and son are visiting her parents, near Mt. Eaton. The poultry show was a success, a large number of birds being on exhibition. Mr. and Mrs. John Stein have returned from an extended visit with relatives in Holmes county.

"The worst cold I ever had in my life was cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes W. H. Norton, of Sutter Creek, Cal. This cold left me with a cough and I was expectorating all the time. The remedy cured me, and I want all my friends when troubled with a cough or cold to use it, for it will do them good." Sold by L. T. Baltzly.

NO LOCATION NAMED.

The Site of the Armor Plate Plant Still Unknown.

YOUNGSTOWN THEREFORE HOPES.

The Naval Board Reports to the Secretary of the Navy That it will Cost \$3,750,000 to Build an Armor Plate Plant of the Required Magnitude.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The naval board has reported to the secretary that the cost of a plant capable of making 6,000 tons of naval armor per annum will be \$3,750,000. No location is recommended.

W. H. Norton, of Ohio, has been promoted to a \$1,400 clerkship in the office of the auditor of the state department; E. E. Jackson, of Ohio, to a \$1,600 clerkship in the office of the auditor for the postoffice department; W. W. White, of Kentucky, \$1,000, same office.

A ROCK FELL.

Canal Dover Miner Killed—Flam Flam Men About.

CANAL DOVER, Dec. 2.—It is rumored that the Pennsylvania line is making arrangements for a union depot to be placed near the present location of the depot.

Dr. Davis has gone to Colorado to look after a few of his gold claims which are supposed to be very valuable.

Canal Dover is being very thickly populated with tramps, burglars and sharpers. The latter are counterfeiters and change manipulators. They went into the auction syndicate store of Mr. Evans and asked to buy some thread. They bought ten cents' worth, and gave a ten-dollar bill. After the stranger received his change he said: "I have ten cents in change; you can just give me the bill back." So Mr. Evans brought the bill, and instead of receiving back all the change, he was given five dollars in silver, and never detected his loss until too late. Burglars broke into the C. L. & W. depot, and stole a trunk and robbed it of its valuables.

The appointment of the postmaster of Dover has not yet been made, but the office was moved Tuesday, night from the Strickmaker block to the Chief Dover block.

Mr. Theo Seufft, a resident of Trenton, O., was killed in a coal mine while taking out pillars, a rock dropped and he was instantly killed.

BUDGET FROM BOLIVAR.

Hard Luck of a Former Citizen—Hunters Still Abound.

BOLIVAR, Dec. 2.—We learn that C. G. Tomer, who went to Arkansas early in the fall, met with a streak of bad luck lately. He had fitted up a saw mill with new apparatus, and was in shape to do good work, when it caught fire and was burned to the ground. We did not get the particulars.

The diphtheria scare is about over. No new cases have developed, and everything seems quiet.

The Ollie Torbett Concert Company will show here on the 13th. They were secured by the lecture course company.

W. H. Kline has completed one of the storm drains at the school house, and will soon have the other ready to adjust. This is an improvement that has been needed for a long time.

The farmers are all busy with their butchering.

The G. A. R. supper was a success as far as the supper was concerned. But the attendance was limited, owing to the rain. They cleared about \$35. Had the weather been favorable the receipts would have been three times as great. What remained of the grub was auctioneered off, and the old soldiers met on the next evening and held a social. By this means everything was disposed of.

The Zoar Society are having the building on the old furnace farm repaired. This building is among the first ones built in this part of the country, and was used as a boarding house for the furnace hands. A large pile of cinders is all that remains to mark the spot where the furnace once stood. The building is occupied by Fred Benner and family, who farms for the Society. Guns are still banging away, and the yelping of hounds

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

can still be heard in the distance. Hunters still roam the Zoar hills, notwithstanding the warnings of the Society.

Letter from Mayville.

Koch, O., Dec. 2.—Robert Lucas from Mt. Eaton put a new roof on our school house. Tracy Bros. drilled two wells, one at Mayville school house and one at Cunningham's school house. They understand how to put in good wells. Miss Mary Nolan, our former school teacher was visiting in town on Sunday. T. W. Oberholtzer, the popular young teacher died of typhoid fever. He taught our schools last winter and was superintendent of Salt Creek schools. He did excellent work for the township last winter, was quite an educator and only twenty years of age.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

The following interesting letters were received by Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, from thankful women: Mrs. L. A. Adams, of Bearden, Tenn., writes: "I can gladly recommend Dr. Hartman's wonderful remedies. They are all any housewife needs with the books sent free treating on the different ailments. I have used Pe-ru-na for four years and it never fails to give relief if taken in time. Whenever I feel done up it helps me wonderfully. In cases of colds, chills, la grippe, if taken in hot water, it acts like a charm. I can recommend it for pains in the back, cold hands and feet. You will save doctor bills by the use of Dr. Hartman's wonderful medicines."

Miss Linnie Wiggins, Berlin Heights, Ohio, writes: "I suffered with catarrh of the nose, head, and throat for three years. I could get no relief until I began taking Pe-ru-na. I took three bottles. It has done wonders. Independent of curing my catarrh, it has greatly improved my general health. I cannot describe the change. Anyone suffering from catarrh and knowing that it can be cured would be very unwise not to take Dr. Hartman's advice. Follow directions. Pe-ru-na does the rest."

Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O., for a free book entitled "Winter Catarrh."

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na almanac for 1898.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as adults. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. The price of coffee, 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

The liver filters out the poisonous germs which enter the system. Just so surely as the liver regulates the system, so do Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the liver. Keep this in mind, and you solve the problem of good health and good living.

C. H. Rudolph is always in the lead with the largest and most complete line of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware and musical instruments at 21 East Main street.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Fancy China and Glass, Dolls,

Iron and Wooden Toys, etc. Largest Stock and Lowest

Prices in the City.

WEST * SIDE * VARIETY * BAZAAR!

9 West Main Street

L. A. KOONS, Manager.

GAY BIRD OF PARADISE.

Now the Fair Marie Jaquillart Is a Jailbird.

RUINED THE MEN SHE CHARMED.

How a Poor Peasant Girl Masqueraded as a Countess and Became the Most Famous Adventuress of Paris—Soldiers and Shrewd Financiers Her Victims.

The Paris courts have just sent to prison for four years a woman who may certainly claim the distinction of being one of the cleverest and most remarkable adventuresses of this century—one of those creatures whose exploits in real life surpass the wildest inventions of the writers of fiction.

This is Marie Jaquillart, alias the Countess de Chaleon, alias the Countess de Novi, alias the Countess de Loisy, who, ever since she was a child, has led a life of deception and fraud and brought misery and shame upon all with whom she has come in contact, and yet who is possessed of such potent personal magnetism and has a demeanor of such ingenuousness and respectability that, even after having undergone terms of imprisonment for her early offenses, she has never on emerging from jail been at a loss to find new victims.

Marie Jaquillart was born in France in 1861 amid the rich pasture lands of the department of the Yonne, and her parents were poor farmer folk.

One day while she was working listlessly in the fields, inwardly bemoaning the lot that bound her to such drudgery, the private tutor of the neighboring chateau chanced to pass. Struck with the girl's beauty, he stopped and addressed a few compliments to her, remarking the deep flush of gratification that greeted his words. The following day the tutor again passed that way, and this went on until their acquaintance grew into intimacy.

The tutor finally induced Marie to leave home. He took her to the chateau, where he introduced her as a governess who would make an admirable instructor for his employer's little daughters. Having perfect confidence in the tutor, the family engaged Marie on his recommendation, and she succeeded for several months in keeping from her employers that she herself knew even less than the children she was supposed to teach.

The novelty of this new situation soon wore off, however, and Marie once more began to turn her thoughts toward Paris. Having saved a certain sum from her salary, one day, without saying goodbye either to her employers or her lover, she left the chateau and took the train to the capital.

The first step after having seen all the metropolis had to show and becoming familiar with what was to her an entirely new world was to seek some man whom she could make her prey. She finally decided that Commandant de Chaleon, in garrison at Marseilles and temporarily visiting Paris on business and staying at the same hotel as herself, was the man.

One evening the commandant was sitting on the balcony of the hotel enjoying a cigar after dinner when an unusual spectacle attracted his attention to the balcony adjoining his. A very pretty young girl, dressed in deep mourning and with beautiful Titian hair streaming over her shoulders, was weeping distractedly. Her sobs shook the balcony and her tears fell into the gutter. The commandant, impressionable, like all soldiers, assured his neighbor of his sympathy and asked what he could do.

"I am Mlle. de Novi," said the weeping girl, "and I have just lost my father. Not only has this terrible misfortune fallen on me, but I fear I must become the ward of a brutal uncle whom I hate. My life is wrecked. My future is hopeless. This is added, 'But what can you think of me, telling you, a perfect stranger, all these family matters?'"

M. de Chaleon told her his name and then advised her to go to her uncle, adding that a man would be worse than a brute to be unkind to a girl who could cry so prettily and had such beautiful hair. This said, M. de Chaleon withdrew and the next day returned to Marseilles.

He had hardly got back and the press of work had already banished his Paris adventure from his memory when he received the following telegram from the disconsolate orphan: "I want your advice. I need your friendship and experience. I cannot live with that man. I'm coming."

She arrived in due time, and was so successful in giving the true note to her so-



MARIE JAQUILLART AS A PEASANT GIRL. cents of grief and presented such a perfect picture of helplessness and abandonment that this time the worthy commandant offered to console her himself. He made her share his home, and not only allowed her to hear his name, but recognized the three children born to them.

That was the end of his peace of mind. Mme. de Chaleon was only Mme. Chaleon for the tradespeople, whom she began to swindle right and left. So flagrant were her actions that the military authorities called to account M. de Chaleon, who until then had been blind to his mistress' behavior. The commandant made inquiries, found out the numerous deceptions Marie had practiced on him, and immediately broke off all relations with her. Feeling keenly his disgrace, he also requested the war office to place him on the retired list.

That was in 1898. Marie had been running up accounts with the Marseilles tradespeople under the name of Countess de Chaleon, a title which she declared in court later, her lover said she might take. She was arrested for swindling in 1899, and spent three years in the Montpelier prison.

On leaving jail Marie returned to Paris

and made up her mind to become a notress. The success of her intrigue with M. de Chaleon gave her so much self confidence that she wrote to M. Victorien Sardou requesting his assistance. The playwright, however, refused to see his correspondent, so Marie changed her tactics and turned her attention to the world of finance.

In 1895 she presented herself at the establishment of Barons Robert and Eugene Oppenheim, the well known Parisian bankers, on the charitable pretext of asking assistance for one of her friends, a society woman, who, she said, was in great distress. She was received by M. Briand, the bankers' secretary, to whom, after having related her friend's troubles, she gave a detailed account of her own misfortunes.

She said she was the Countess de Chaleon, nee de Novi, and that she would shortly inherit more than \$1,000,000. Her



MARIE JAQUILLART AS COUNTESS DE CHALEON.

husband, with whom she had quarreled, kept refusing to give his signature, she said, and this delayed the final settlement, so that she was compelled to use up her other small resources to meet the demands of attorneys, sheriffs and other people connected with the case.

The secretary, like M. de Chaleon, allowed his sympathies to be enlisted. After his fifth interview with Marie he took from M. Oppenheim's safe the sum of 50,000 francs, which he handed over to the "countess," only deducting a small amount to purchase a strong box in which he proposed placing Mme. de Chaleon's title deeds when the estate was finally settled.

For Briand believed implicitly in the tale of the inheritance. The "countess" had shown him elaborate papers, prepared by herself with such cleverness and detail that even a lawyer might have been deceived. M. Briand also stipulated that "countess" should repay him 200,000 francs when she got her money, and while waiting for that happy day it was agreed that he should share the "countess'" roof. In order to do this Briand deserted his wife and children.

The "countess" took an apartment at 55 Avenue des Champs Elysees, the most fashionable thoroughfare in Paris, and at once made a great flourish among the local tradesmen, who gave her unlimited credit. She had many servants in gorgeous livery—a valet, coachman, footman, groom, etc.—and impressed all who came in contact with her as a lady of the highest degree.

For a short but brilliant period the "countess" and M. Briand lived on a truly royal scale. Marie's carriages and dresses were the talk of the Bois. But the 50,000 francs could not last long at that rate and the settlement of the "countess'" estate seemed farther off than ever. About that time Briand sent a telegram to a lawyer whom the countess said had charge of the estate, asking him to hurry up the settlement. The lawyer testified in court that he did not answer the dispatch, thinking he had to do with a madman.

At last the 50,000 francs were all spent, and M. Oppenheim would have to be informed of Briand's embezzlement. Marie went herself to M. Oppenheim and said: "I learn that M. Briand has robbed you and that the money he advanced to me to pay my expenses while waiting for my inheritance was not his money."

"The unhappy man has deceived me, and in his zeal to help me did not hesitate to assure me that he had a private fortune of 100,000 francs. I therefore accepted his offer, determined, of course, to repay him later. But now I know the truth. I come to tell you that I consider it a point of honor to return to you the 50,000 francs that Briand gave me. You have the Countess de Chaleon's word."

Thereupon she showed M. Oppenheim the famous papers, and the bankers in turn fell into the trap. They had complete faith in the inheritance story and in the countess. They pardoned Briand, and one of them had so much confidence in her that he banded the countess a package of bonds worth 1,500,000 francs to keep for him in her wardrobe. These bonds the countess restituted later.

The bankers, however, soon saw that their confidence was misplaced, for Briand, after his pardon, took a further sum of 50,000 francs. This time M. Oppenheim lost patience and took legal proceedings. The countess was arrested with Briand and sent to prison.

Their trial, which took place at the Seine assizes, was a sensation such as even Paris, with its myriad of sensations, rarely has. At the end of the proceedings there seemed no doubt of the result of the trial, and the verdict returned by the foreman took the judge's breath away. "Not guilty!" was his statement, though the prisoners' counsel had not dared to ask for more than a light sentence.

After such a narrow escape it might have reasonably been supposed that their experience would have been a lesson, and that in future less would be heard of the countess. But evidently it was not. Only a few weeks after the acquittal both she and Briand were again arrested for swindling.

This time the pair were operating with a bagatelle of 20,000 francs, but instead of an acquittal Marie received the sentence of four years' imprisonment, Briand being condemned to 15 months because, like Adam, he claimed and managed to prove that the woman tempted him.

Of With the First Love.

Just as a preliminary to his marriage a Connecticut man has had to have a surgeon remove from his arm the tattooed likeness of a girl that he once intended to marry, but didn't. The operation was not a particularly pleasant one, but he deemed it less painful than the proceedings that would be likely to follow the discovery of that picture on his arm.

Her Hair Changes Color.

In a Berlin asylum a patient, it is said, whose hair changes color with her temperature. When she is cool and quiet, her hair is a light yellow, but when she is restless and excited it becomes auburn.

MORTALITY OF SLANG

WORDS AND PHRASES THAT RUN WILD AND ARE SHORT LIVED.

The Use of Slang as a Habit Compared to Swearing and the Intemperate Use of Intoxicants—The Harm That Results From the Nonsensical Custom.

The Italian method of prefixing an s to a word to give it a damaging significance can be employed with good effect in christening that wayward and degenerate offspring of English known as slang. In its present state slangage has attained to such a luxurious completeness that it warrants serious treatment. So copious and comprehensive has it become that there is hardly a human want, feeling or emotion of the heart that cannot be translated into the vernacular of the bootblack. In studying the philosophy of slang the first natural query is, How and why did it originate? To the first question one might give, with certain modifications, the same answer that would be given to the question, Why do people swear? The human animal, like a locomotive, seems to require escape valves for occasions when there is too much steam in the boiler. When a man is overflowing with admiration, anger or wonder, the ordinary adjectives do not (or he thinks they do not) meet the emergency. They do not relieve his pent up fullness any more than a sip from a dewdrop would quench a man's thirst. The natural man and the natural woman sometimes find relief under strong emotion in explosive utterances. In the case of anger the escape valve expletive is an oath unless the man in question happens to be a gentleman and sometimes, though very rarely, when he is.

It will thus be seen that slang, being of emotional ancestry, is a first cousin to the oath, and both are used by those who mentally resemble the man whose use of intoxicating drinks has made him forget or underestimate the attractions of pure water. Slang, in sooth, is a whisky distillation of language. It is so strong that it may be taken only rarely with impunity, and herein lies the chief danger in its use. Not only does the slangist find ordinary English tame, but he ends in not being able to find any English at all.

Another fatal characteristic of slang is the very one which at first secures its adoption—namely, its pungency. The same law that makes quiet colors and shades wear well in the world of fabrics has its counterpart in the world of speech. We tire very speedily of a startling costume, in high colors, and just as speedily do we tire of slang, which is startling, high colored speech.

Still another reason why slang can never gain a permanent foothold in the language is its utter lack of dignity. No subject can be seriously treated in slangage. Its sole function is to tickle by its patness or its grotesqueness. It reflects a fugitive iridescence upon current wit and humor, as like the bubble catches prismatic colors, but, like the bubble, it vanishes even while you behold it. Naturally there are slang phrases of all degrees of goodness and badness, ranging from the word which is only a slight remove from a forcible but perfectly decorous adjective to slang of the most daring, deep dyed order. At one end of the scale, for instance, one might place "fetching" and at the other end its superlative "rum."

Again, the injunction "play ball" is gentle and seemingly, in comparison with the brusque command "get a move on." Along certain lines the slangist seems to revel in extravagant synonymy and antonymy, especially in those expressing some infirmity in the upper story. The man who has "wheels" is also popularly known as "nutty," "cracked" or "off his trolley." Again, if he comes from the country, he is "corn raised," has "seed in his hair," or his "face doesn't fit him." "Gall," "nerve," "check," "sand," "brass" and "face" are also nearly synonymous terms for qualities whose universality has made them a target for popular satire. Equally prolific is the slangist in coming terms for money. "Dust," "tin," "sand," "rocks," "chink" and "spondulicks" are only a few of the words that translate "filthy lucre."

Two of the slang phrases now in gallingly frequent use are, "That's right," and "That won't cut much ice." The latter, it must be confessed, has certain cool figurative qualities which give it a saving color of grace. But most of these phrases rely chiefly upon their condensed expressiveness, which is the trademark of their American manufacture. They are but one of the many devices of the masses to compass a crosscut and avoid circumlocutions. Thus "snap" and "cinch" are time economy for a moneyed sinecure and an assured competence.

One of the surest tests of the rapid mortality of slang is the extremely painful sensation produced by hearing antiquated slang phrases used—and there are always people who are two or three or ten years behind in their use of such phrases. When other people are saying "Not on your tinfoy," the user of mildewed slang feebly ejaculates "I should smile." The piquancy and patness of certain phrases make it hard to declare that slang has no legitimate use. But concerning its misuse, there can hardly be two opinions among people whose opinions are worth anything. A careful study of the qualities of men and women who habitually interlard their remarks with slang will furnish anybody with a world of convincing conclusions in favor of pure English.—Critic.

Gray horses are usually the longest lived. Creams are decidedly delicate and are seriously affected by very warm weathers.

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No Theory Here.

The greatest claims for S.S.S. (Swift's Specific) are made by those whom it has cured, and after all the most valuable reputation is one which is given by those who speak from experience. We could publish a page of what we claim S.S.S. will do, but the people prefer to read of what it has done, and hence we give the testimony of reputable, well-known people in different parts of the country, who gladly tell of how S.S.S. has cured them of blood diseases, after trying other treatment in vain.

No wonder S.S.S. has such staunch friends. The experience of those who take it to-day will be the same as of those who twenty years ago found it the only cure. Blood diseases are obstinate, and cannot be cured by one medicine in a dozen which claims to cure them; so when S.S.S. is taken with satisfactory results, after a disappointing experience with other remedies, it is not strange that it has grateful friends by the score.



MR. WILLIAM SOWERS.

Mr. William Sowers, of Bradford, Ohio, was cured by S.S.S. ten years ago of a severe blood poison, and writes that to this day no sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned. He says:

"I had a terrible blood disease which is considered incurable, and was treated for a long time by the best physicians, but they did me no good. The disease seemed to get a firmer hold on me, and attacked my tongue and throat, which were soon full of vile ulcers."

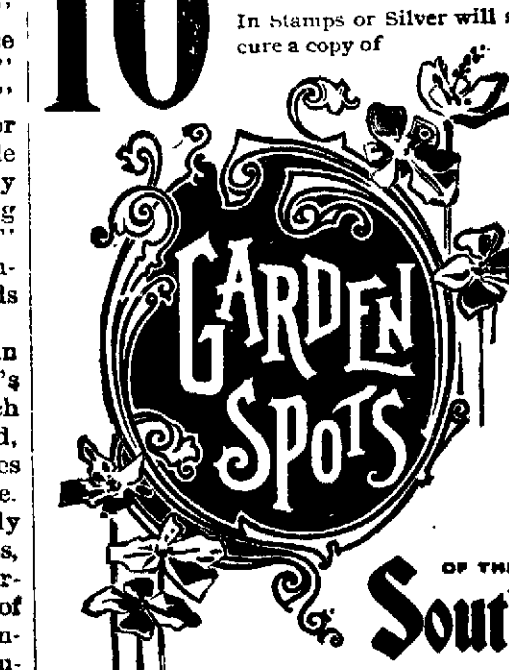
"I changed doctors several times, and afterwards took nearly every blood remedy on the market, without the slightest benefit. After five years of treatment which did me no good whatever, I was induced to try S.S.S. This remedy proved itself equal to the case, for in a few months I was entirely cured and my skin was perfectly clear and smooth. I could hardly believe that the cure was permanent, but ten years have elapsed and no sign of the disease has yet appeared."

S.S.S. is a sure cure for Cancer, Catarrh, Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Eczema, and all other blood diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It is

Purely Vegetable

and is the only blood remedy which is guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or other harmful mineral. S.S.S. is sold by all druggists.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases will be mailed free to all who address Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.



One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write J. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Excursions

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc., address, JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

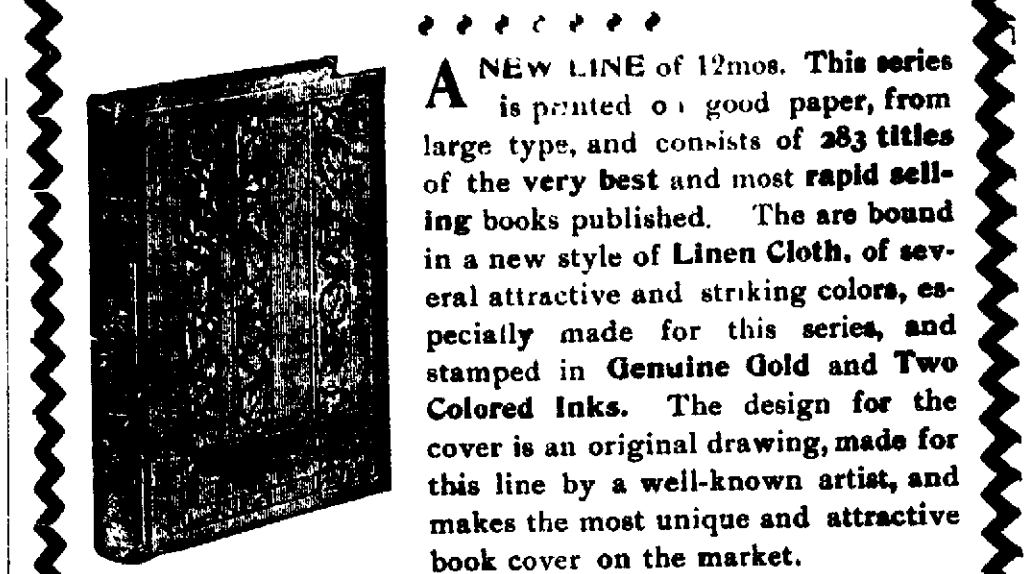
ST. CHARLES HOTEL

WOOD STREET AND THIRD AVENUE. PITTSBURGH, PA., Has been improved throughout with a view of centering to the comfort of its guests. Everything homelike. New Furnishings. Carpets, New Decorations. New Management.

Location on Front in the City. Convenient to all Railroad Stations. Table Strictly First-class. Rates \$2.00 and \$3.50 per day.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL CO. Wm. Roseburg, Pres. O. B. Paine, Manager

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A NEW LINE of 12mos. This series is printed on good paper, from large type, and consists of 283 titles of the very best and most rapid selling books published. The are bound in a new style of Linen Cloth, of several attractive and striking colors, especially made for this series, and stamped in Genuine Gold and Two Colored Inks. The design for the cover is an original drawing, made for this line by a well-known artist, and makes the most unique and attractive book cover on the market.

The publication of this series is a radical and welcome departure in the production of low priced books.

RETAIL PRICE, 20 CENTS EACH.

A COMPLETE LINE OF THESE BOOKS CAN BE HAD AT

Bahney's Book Store,
No. 20 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

PEOPLE READ

The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Moral: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT"

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R. I.

Lyron T. Herrick, General Ticket Agent, Wheeling, W. Va.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT MAY 30th, 1897.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

All are honored one year from date of sale, for Exchange Tickets over either of the following named Lines:				Monroeville				10 58	1 04	
				Norwalk				11 00	1 06	
				Wellington				11 40	6 57	
				Spencer				11 56	7 10	
				Lodi				12 00	7 14	
Ann Arbor,				Creston				12 25	7 41	
Baltimore & Ohio,				Orville				12 40	8 02	
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern,				Massillon				1 20	8 40	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois,				Navarre				1 11		
Chicago & West Michigan,				Zoar				2 03		
Cincinnati & Marietta Valley,				Valley Jct				2 10		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton,				Scioto				2 10		
Cleveland & Marietta,				Scioto				2 35		
Cleveland, Canton & Southern,				Jewett				3 05		
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis,				Unionvale				3 27		
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling,				Scioto				3 47		
Cleveland Terminal & Valley,				St. Pleasant				3 53		
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo,				Dillonvale				3 57		
Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking,				Warrenton				4 25		
Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation,				Marion Ferry				4 30		
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western,				Wheeling				4 40	P. M.	
Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh,				ARRIVE				A. M.	P. M.	
Evansville & Indianapolis,				WESTWARD.				NO 2*	NO 6*	NO 8*
Evansville & Terre Haute,				LEAVING				A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western,				Wheeling				8 00	8 40	3 40
Flint & Pere Marquette,				Marion Ferry				8 10	8 50	3 52
Grand Rapids & Indiana,				Warrenton				8 25	9 05	4 17
Indiana, Decatur & Western,				Dillonvale				8 41	4 35	
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern,				St. Pleasant				8 45	4 35	
Louisville & Nashville (Between Louisville and Cin-				Adena				8 50	4 40	
cinnati and between St. Louis and Evansville),				Unionvale				9 10	5 09	
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis,				Jewett				9 11	5 14	
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis,				Scioto				9 42	5 46	
Michigan Central,				Sherrillville				9 54	5 59	
New York, Chicago & St. Louis,				Valley Jct				10 19	6 13	
Ohio Central Lines,				Zoar				10 34	6 33	
Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh,				Navarre				10 40	6 40	
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville,				Creston				11 04	7 00	
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie,				Lodi				11 25	7 20	
Pittsburgh & Western,				Orville				12 01		
Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western,				Creston				12 01		
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City,				Lodi				12 40		
Vandalia Line,				Spencer				12 54		
				Wellington				1 01		
				Norwalk				1 02		
				Monroeville				1 53		
				Bellevue				2 07		
				Clyde				2 23		
				Fremont				2 52		
				Oak Harbor				2 52		
				Toledo				3 40		
				ARRIVE				A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

MR. HANNA'S VICTORY.

General Coxe Discusses the Late Campaign.

FOLLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC TACTICS

According to Mr. Coxe the Free Silver Party had Success in Sight, and Destroyed It by Adopting a Campaign of Slander and Abuse.

These are days of toil for Jacob Sechler Coxe, the hero of many bloodless campaigns, and apostle of many great reforms, who is now preparing for an invasion of the sunny South. Mr. Coxe will leave about January 1st, with his white car and mammoth tent, for a tour of indefinite length, in which he hopes to charm the Southern intellect into submission by the magic of his voice. Mr. Coxe is having portraits of heroic size and many other works of art ground out by the thousand, and these are to be plastered on every blank wall. An excruciating attack will proceed in advance to bill his appearance, and the multitude will certainly come forth to hear him into his words of wisdom. The lectures are to be free, and expenses are to be defrayed by subscriptions from business men, who will gladly pay out their money, expecting their return from the crowds that will flock into towns where the general speaks, by the thousands. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Coxe's tour will be successful.

"To come back to Ohio," said Mr. Coxe, Monday morning, "I want to say that the verdict at the polls this fall meant that Mark Hanna should be sent to the Senate, and I don't take any stock in the pretense that Republicans will be found willing to serve as traitors to their party. Now I was in the last campaign, and this is the way I size it up:

"When the thing began, the Republicans were divided on various questions, and especially on the propriety of endorsing Mr. Hanna. The Democrats had your fellows whipped last July, and could have cleaned you out in November by carrying on a decent campaign of principle. But you know how it was. They began a personal campaign, they abused Mr. Hanna, and told so many lies about him, lies that they knew to be lies, and that Republicans knew to be lies, that Republicans who had been ready to vote against their candidates, were driven right back into the fold. Then, as if to add insult to injury, the Democrats had John R. McLean as their candidate for senator, and if any of the things said against Mr. Hanna were true, they were a good deal more true of Mr. McLean. The result was my vote was cast down, and Mr. Hanna got it. The victory of this fall is his and according to the laws of politics, he will get the reward, and should have it. I don't say this out of any friendliness for Mr. Hanna, but because what I have said is the truth. Mr. Hanna never helped me to carry on my campaign, directly or indirectly. You understood that, and everybody who knows anything about me knows that, and the reports to the contrary are lies such as have been directed at me ever since I have been before the public."

Robert M. Collins, London correspondent of the Associated Press, writes as follows to Mr. J. S. Coxe:

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1897.

My Dear General Coxe:

Permit me to congratulate you on the campaign which you made in Ohio. The two old machines were too much for you, but they tell me that your work personally was as enterprising as any you could put up. I find that you are quite as well known in England as at home, and they are much more disposed, it strikes me, to give new theories fair consideration here than on the other side.

If you have a spare photograph on hand I would be very glad indeed to have it, with your autograph across the face to add to the collection of American politicians I have known, whose pictures I am putting on the walls of the Associated Press office here for the benefit of our English callers.

Most truly yours,
ROBERT M. COLLINS.

Letter to Mr. Gossman.
Esra Gossman, who resides in this vicinity, has this very flattering letter from the celebrated pianist, Mr. Charles E. Pratt, formerly with the Campanini Concert Company:

MY DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in recommending you as one of the best piano tuners I have met in all my years of traveling, which covers a period of thirty years. You are worthy a position in any of the large piano houses in New York as a concert tuner. Wishing you prosperity and health,

I am yours sincerely,
CHARLES E. PRATT.

A BIG PAY.
The Miners of North Lawrence and Vicinity Receive \$7,340.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Nov. 20.—The town was lively Saturday. The Minglewood and Krause mines paid out \$7,340, and much of it remained here at home.

The Good Templars gave an entertainment Saturday evening, afterwards initiating eight members. The society now has a membership of nearly one hundred. Johnson Bros' new building is completed. They have moved their barber shop, and soon the restaurant and the opera house will be opened. Messrs. Johnson have not decided upon the opening attraction.

For over Fifty Years
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

A splendid line of neckwear at Folts's.

STARK COUNTY TEACHERS.

A Special Session of the Institute Held Last Week.

The special session of the Stark County Teachers' Institute was held at Louisville, Friday and Saturday. The instructors, Miss Patridge, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Leonard, of Youngstown, were among the best that have ever lectured to the teachers of this county. Prof. J. H. Dickason, of Wooster, and Prof. Korn, Mt. Union, were in attendance, in the interest of their respective colleges.

The Massillon teachers who attended were Supt. Jones, John Ellis, M. W. Oberlin Wm. Johns and Misses Dessie Graybill, Margaret Morgan and Lulu Simpson. Although the attendance of the Massillon teachers was extremely small, yet, in proportion to the number employed, it was better than that of the Canton teachers.

A DAY'S DEATH RECORD.

Several Well Known Names Added to the Long Roll.

OLD CITIZENS BREATHE THEIR LAST

Peter Pusse Succumbs to an Attack of Asthma—A. L. Crosby, for Twenty Years a Familiar Figure in Massillon, Passes Away—Mrs. Wm. Carey's Death.

The death of Peter Pusse occurred Sunday afternoon, of asthma, at his home in Paul alley. Mr. Pusse had not been in good health since one cold day last winter, when he was overcome while walking between this city and West Brookfield. When found, both hands were frozen, and his entire system had received a shock from which recovery was impossible. Mr. Pusse leaves a family. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church at 8:30 Tuesday morning.

A. L. CROSBY.

A. L. Crosby, whose death occurred at Cleveland, on Friday last, was a resident of Massillon for about twenty years, during which time he was in the employ of Russell & Co. He was an excellent mechanic and contributed largely to arranging the machinery in the Russell plant. Mr. Crosby left Massillon more than twenty years ago and spent two years in Europe introducing American wood working machinery. He again returned to this city, but remained only for a short period. Mr. Crosby was a devoted Republican and until the last election came to Massillon each year to vote. The deceased was seventy-five years of age and the funeral was held Saturday from the Altemheim, home of the aged, No. 1147 Detroit street.

Mr. Crosby's nearest relatives were two half sisters. Mr. V. S. Russell, of this city, attended the funeral of the old gentleman, who is held in pleasant remembrance by many of the older citizens.

MRS. HENRIETTA CAREY.

Mrs. Henrietta Carey, aged 33 years, died at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, after long suffering, with consumption. She was the wife of William Carey, and had resided in Massillon for many years.

Mrs. Carey was an honored and devoted member of St. Timothy's Episcopal church. She was an educated woman having been graduated from Geneva college at Beaver Falls, Pa. The funeral will take place from the residence at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. C. M. Roberts officiating.

MISS ROHR KNOCKED DOWN

Struck by a Horse, Sunday Night, and Internally Injured.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 29.—While returning home from singing school, last night, at about 10:30, Miss Katie Rohr was seriously injured by coming in contact with a horse and buggy. She was struck by the horse and knocked down, the buggy passing over her body. She was picked up in an unconscious state and taken to a house near by. Dr. Hallock was summoned. Later on she was taken to her home. It is feared she sustained internal injuries.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

Special Rates via Pennsylvania Lines This Month.

On December 6th, 7th and 20th and 21st, Homeseekers' Excursion Tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania lines to points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Anybody may take advantage of the low rates. Full information free upon application to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania lines, or by addressing C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Pictures Tell the Story

Of how everything looks in South Dakota as the result of the great crops of the last three years. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has had photographs taken of actual farm scenes in South Dakota, and has had them reproduced in an attractive eight-page illustrated circular, which it is distributing free of cost to all who are looking for new homes in the most fertile section of the Middle Northwest.

Send your address to H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, 291 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., or to W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

California in 3 Days.

via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. No change of cars. All meals served in dining cars. Two trains daily, with first-class and tourist sleepers. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday to California and Oregon. For rates and other information ask your nearest Ticket Agent or write, C. Traver, P. P. A., Frank Irish, T. P. A., Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Or W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

MISS-MISS SPARED.

HE CAPTURED THE GRIZZLY JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME.

Now the Hudson Bay Tribes Dispose of the Old and Indigent Members—This Old Warrior Sought Another Death and Got a New Lease in Life.

"There is but one beast that the Indians are really afraid of," said Egerton Young, the Baptist minister who recently returned from a long sojourn among the Hudson Bay tribes, where he was the pioneer missionary. "That is the grizzly bear, the tiger of North America. Only once have I heard of a grizzly being captured alive, and in that case the feat saved the life of a famous old warrior."

"Among many of the Hudson Bay tribes it is the custom for the aboriginal to put to death the old men and women who are no longer able to do their share of the work. The old women are simply knocked on the head without ceremony. The process of getting rid of an old man is more elaborate. The Indians do not think it well to stain their hands with the blood of one who was once a warrior. So they delegate the task to their hereditary enemies, the wolves, to which they render all assistance in their power."

"When it has been decided at a solemn powwow that any particular old man is to die, instructions are given to a number of young men to take measures to get rid of him immediately. Among the executioners are always the sons of the condemned man. The day after sentence has been passed these executioners call on the veteran, attack him with stones and spears and drive him into the wilderness. There they leave him to his fate. A few days later they return and collect a few well gnawed bones, which they bring back with fitting ceremonies."

"Among all the warriors belonging to a tribe with which I made a long sojourn, none had a more glorious record than Miss-Miss. His eyes were dim, his hands were slow, and rarely did he bring home a fat buck. Furthermore, food was scarce, and Miss-Miss retained an excellent appetite. One morning Miss-Miss got orders to be prepared to receive the next day a delegation of young braves led by his two stalwart sons."

"But Miss-Miss, though he had assisted in many such ceremonials in his day, had not yet come to consider himself old and useless. He was very angry. Just as Miss-Miss had done reviling the ingratitude of the young a boy rushed in to say that a huge grizzly was feeding a short distance from the camp. Here was the veteran's chance. All the braves were away at the hunt. Children and squaws and Miss-Miss were the sole occupants of the camp. He knew that to face a grizzly single handed was certain death, but it was the death of a man. So Miss-Miss armed himself with his spear and tomahawk and went forth to seek the bear."

"He had not far to go. Within a few hundred yards of the camp he espied the largest and leanest bear he had seen for years, making a scanty meal of dried roots. Crawling up as close as he could, he hurled his spear. The weapon struck the bear in the flank. As he had calculated, the wound had no further effect than to infuriate the brute and turn its attention upon him. Miss-Miss took his stand with his back to a tree, grasped his little tomahawk firmly and awaited death."

"Now, had it been an ordinary little black bear the peril of Miss-Miss would have been small. A black bear would have risen on its hind legs when it came to close quarters, and leaving its chest quite unprotected, tried to insert its paws between the man and the tree in order to hug him to death. All Miss-Miss would have had to do would have been to wait until it came within arm's length and plunge his hunting knife into its chest. One thrust would have been sufficient. But a grizzly is different. It strikes with its mighty claws. Miss-Miss awaited the onset. When the bear came to close quarters, it rose on its hind legs and made a mighty, sweeping blow at his body. Setting his teeth, Miss-Miss struck at its head with his tomahawk. The weapon was dashed from his grasp and he was hurled to the ground, but, much to his surprise, uninjured. Instead of the sharp claws in his side he had felt a mighty buffet as if from a huge boxing glove. Miss-Miss scrambled to his feet. The next glances explained matters. Like himself, the bear was a veteran. It had lost its claws long since. Miss-Miss dodged round and round his tree and from one tree to another. The bear, whose sight was dim with age, aimed blow after blow, with no other effect than that of bruising its paws against the trunks. The fight went on, and Miss-Miss' strength was giving way, when through an opening in the forest he espied the blaze of the campfires close at hand. The bear saw it, too, and with a grunt of disgust and disappointment turned round and trotted back into the depths of the forest to resume its meal."

"Miss-Miss hastened back to the camp and called the oldest of the boys together. 'Take your lassoes,' he cried, 'and we will capture a grizzly alive. So out they went. When the party arrived within range, Miss-Miss whistled. The bear raised its head and the boys cast their lassoes. One noose fell over the brute's neck. 'When the braves returned in the evening, prepared to chase Miss-Miss into the wilderness, they found a huge, roaring grizzly tethered in the middle of the camp. No one of the tribe ever had done such a deed. They concluded the Great Spirit had willed that Miss-Miss should live, and Miss-Miss is alive today and in high honor with the tribe.'—New York Sun.

Counting all classes of reserves, Germany can in 24 hours raise an army of 4,000,000 disciplined men.

Fannie's Triumph.

Dainty little Fannie Grayson clapped her hands in ecstasy and danced and sang as if she had been enchanted. Then she ran to her sister Lillian and hugged her and said:

"Oh, I'm so happy!"
"What's happened?" Lillian asked.
"Why, didn't you see Tom Taddington when he went away just now?" Fannie replied.

"Yes, what of him?"

"He asked me to be his wife. Oh, Lill, just feel how my heart flutters."

Lillian Grayson was tall and willowy, and she had a good sized muscle. Holding her sweet, tender sister off at arm's length, she exclaimed:
"Well, I don't see why you should go crazy over that. You surely didn't accept? Remember that we come of an old family. Our grandfather made enough money in the logging business to be able to retire when he was 47 years old, while Tom Taddington's mother had to teach school for a living until she got married. There is a social gulf between our families that never can be bridged."

"Oh, bother your gulfs and bridges," cried Fannie. "I told Tom that I could not think of being his wife, and he started away swearing that he would either kill himself or propose to Clara Coulton. Think of it! If he kills himself for love of me, all the papers will want my picture and print columns and columns about it, or if he goes and marries Clara, see what fun it'll be to tell the other girls how I drove him to it. Oh, I wish I were a man for about half an hour. If I were, I'd celebrate by going out and smoking the biggest and strongest cigar I could get hold of."

Cleveland Leader

On an average five persons are killed daily in the coal mines of England.

THE BLUES.

When a cheerful, brave, light-hearted woman is suddenly plunged into that perfection of misery, the blues, it is a sad picture.

It is usually this way:

She has been feeling "out of sorts" for some time; head has ached, and back also; has slept poorly, been quite nervous, and nearly fainted once or twice; head dizzy, and heart has beat very fast; that bearing-down feeling. Her doctor says, "cheer up, you have dyspepsia; you'll be all right soon."

But she doesn't get "all right." She grows worse day by day, till all at once she realizes that a distressing female complaint is established.

Her doctor has made a mistake. She has lost faith in him; hope vanishes; then comes the brooding, morbid, melancholy, everlasting blues.

Lydia L. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound instantly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women, and the story recited above is the true experience of hundreds of women, whose letters of gratitude are to be found on file in Mrs. Pinkham's library. Try and see for yourself.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

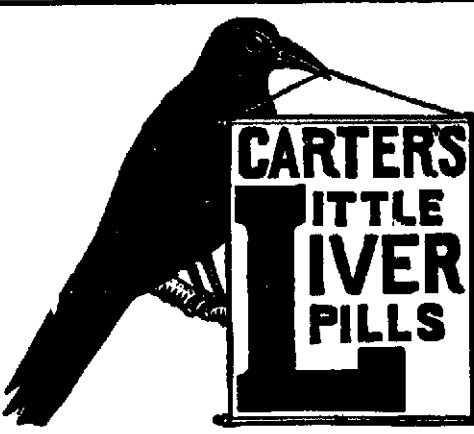
The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25c. per box.

Dr. Cad's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25c. per package.

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SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

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See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

ACTION NEEDED.

Not Stimulated Action but Sustaining, Nourishing and Fixed Action as Generated by

DR. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER

To be healthy, strong nervous action must be well supplied to the organs. There is no activity in the body except by and through the nerves. The heart, liver, kidneys and everything are inactive from lack of nerve power. Poisons remain in the body because there is no nerve power to expel them. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer cures by its action on the nerves; it is at once food and medicine for them. It sustains and nourishes by its soothing effect; produces refreshing sleep, which enables them to recuperate. It regulates so that no waste occurs; it cures the cause, goes to the root and restores health. C. N. Pace, Roseville, O., tells in the following words what it did for him:

"I was prostrated about a year ago and kept growing worse under treatment of my physician until I could not sleep or hold a small object safely. I was reduced to 110 pounds and to a state of absolute hopelessness. I commenced using Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. Improvement was noticeable from the first dose, was able to sleep, regained muscular control, nervousness abated; I continued to improve, and from the use of seven bottles I am today in perfect health, weighing 152 pounds, a gain of 42 pounds in a few weeks."

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